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[illegible] BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible] ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,860.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
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line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line .... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander M. Woodhouse, on THURSDAY, the 5th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMRAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra Steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	Including Wine	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRI, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on Board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July, and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,265 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the
S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. [illegible]
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 4th July, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, about the 11th July,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,369 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COBLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway Journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. Naples	" 600
Do. Naples	" 470
Do. Genoa	" 480

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th	July.
(s)	DECCAN	3402	550	J. D. Gaby	13th	do.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th	do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th	do.
	THIBET	2596	400	J. H. Forbock	3rd	Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	2535	500	R. Methven	10th	do.
	SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hazelwood	17th	do.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th	do.

Passengers are Booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
HINDOSTAN..	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR ..	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.
LOMBARDY...	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2268	450	W. W. Fentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE..	2063	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best unadulterated Indian teas of different varieties, viz. :—orange pekoe, pekoe, P. souchong, souchong, family mixture in canisters of one pound.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey T. cloth.
5 cases colored prints.
2 cases soap.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a large collection of valuable books, &c. at No. 10, Meadow Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Rose and Co.

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Meadow Street, on the 1st floor, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a Gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of very superior and choice real hand made Oil-painting and Oleographs in fancy frames, by the best artists.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their auction-room, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, [illegible] p.m., on account and at the risk of the concerned to sell off without reserve, an invoice of real hand-work oil-painting and oleograph, just landed per s.s. Tumour, subjects are Bonde and Brunette, in ornamental gilt frames, after old Dutch Master, Dignity Impudence in very richly and ornamental frame, Prince of Wales, Rostock, Bay of Naples, Winter in the North, Lake Gards, the Venus in Wales, Fruit Piece Deserts, Orange and Fig Seller, Duchess of Devonshire, In The Nursery, Coloured Pints, Cross and Flowers, Sunny Hours, and various fancy pictures, steel engraving in maple frames, black ground paper pictures, Prince of Wales' picture without frame, also 2,000 feet assorted kind of gilt and maple frames for decorating bungalows.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

On FRIDAY, the 6th July, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, the following landed properties :—

(AT 4 P.M., on account of Mr. John Joseph Rodridgues, the first purchaser.)

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground of which the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperance is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the north side of the Oomercady Paccady, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed under No. 24, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house Pascoal de Silva, on the west by the property of Moosajee Rubinjee, on the north by [illegible], and on the south by a public passage.

(AT 5 P.M. on account of Mr. [illegible] Rodridgues, the first purchaser.)

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary ground of which the said Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperance is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling house [illegible] standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of the Oomercady Paccady, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 27, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the property of Moosajee Rubinjee, on the north by fazendary [illegible] ground, and on the south partly by Lot No. 1, partly by the property of Pascoal de Silva, and partly by the property of [illegible].

Also, on the same day and place, at [illegible] p.m., a few articles of furniture, cooking utensils, [illegible], &c.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE AND SUGAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at G. I. P. R. Station, Boree Bunder—

75 bags of rice, partly damaged and a quantity of [illegible]

AUCTION SALE of valuable English and Delhi made Jewellery, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of valuable jewellery, &c., belonging to Mrs. Gamble.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the jewellery will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Sandwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Colonel [illegible] NERMAN.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 3rd July [illegible] [illegible] & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished, English and Black wood household furniture, self acting Organ, Treasury Safe, [illegible] and Billiard Lamps, [illegible] English,) one good Musical Box, [illegible] instruments, &c., at No. 125, [illegible] Candy Road, [illegible] Nana Sunkerset [illegible].

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, [illegible] 3rd July, at 1 [illegible] MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell [illegible] tion, the whole of the drawing, dining and bed [illegible] &c., &c., the property of [illegible] gentleman who [illegible] low, consisting of blackwood [illegible] ed, and mahogany drawing [illegible] covered with handsome [illegible] seated lining, Ottoman [illegible] chairs, English velvet pile [illegible] carpet, hassocks, rich single [illegible] card, and set of dining tables, [illegible] chandeliers, walnuts, teapoys, hat [illegible] stands, [illegible] and marble-top walnutwood self [illegible] Rich 24 [illegible] musical box, hand [illegible] bureau, billiard table complete, [illegible] fishes with aquarium [illegible] 8-6 4-3-2 and [illegible] chandeliers and lamps, and brackets, table, [illegible] candlesticks, electric [illegible] and worktables, handsome English and Chinese ornament vases, figures, [illegible] toilet bottles, [illegible] safe, handsome English [illegible] and iron bedsteads, blackwood carved four post [illegible] cradles, open-work [illegible] chests of drawers, [illegible] polished clothes [illegible] dining-room and American [illegible] towel and wooden horses, [illegible] couches, best plated tea kettle with spirit lamp, [illegible] urn, cruet frames, garden [illegible] tools and [illegible] lamps, kerosine billiard lamps phaeton, English double set of harness (new), &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, BROUGHAM, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, the following:—

In Re Pestonjee Hormusjee [illegible]

Gold watch, neck chain, [illegible] pearl and diamond earring, [illegible] brooch.

In Re [illegible]

9 pieces [illegible]

In Re [illegible]

Small stock of gentlemen's [illegible] plaid, check, diamond and Patent leather boots, shoes and slippers.

In Re [illegible]

2 watches [illegible] pair earrings.

The property of David Polson, [illegible] (proceeded home.)

Handsomely carved [illegible] blackwood round [illegible] dressing, washing and [illegible] Bombay and folding [illegible] whatnots, [illegible] chests of drawers, [illegible] handsome [illegible] seed, sewing machine, [illegible] and lamp, dressing [illegible] pictures, [illegible] vases, [illegible] a cola, [illegible] decanters, [illegible] lery, trays, [illegible] &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR KURRACHEE.
TO SAIL ABOUT 12TH JULY.

THE S. S. NELLIE MARTIN will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer NELLIE MARTIN, Fox, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 30th June 1877.

BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—THE COMMITTEE to meet at the National Bank at 5 o'clock on TUESDAY afternoon.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL.

IT is proposed to have the FIRST GAME of the SEASON on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at the Bandstand. Play to begin at 5-30. All members who intend to play Football this season are requested if possible to attend.

R. S. CAMPBELL,
Secretary for Football.

2nd July, 1877.

NOTICE—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd inst., PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 96th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 96th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st July 1877.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices at 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 10th day of July 1877, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. The Chairman will move that the Town Council's recommendations dated 12th and 19th June 1877, for obtaining a grant of Arms for the City, be adopted, together with the Motto for the Arms suggested by the Chairman of the Council.
2. Sanction to be asked to an expenditure of Rs. 18,246 to meet the cost of working the Love Grove Pumping Station during the monsoon months and of certain improvements to the station, the amount to be provided from surplus cash balance.
3. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 500, under the terms of an award, to Hoorabai, widow of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Dalal, being compensation on account of her relinquishing her right of way over a portion of land included in the northern boundary of the Victoria Gardens.
4. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 200 for pay of an Overseer at the New Dhobees' Lines for two months from the 11th April 1877. The charge to be debited to surplus cash balance.
5. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 1,980 for the repair, with wooden sleepers, of the G. I. P. Railway Siding at Coorla.
6. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 862 for monsoon repairs to the buildings in the Victoria Gardens,—Bungalow, Cages, Deer-house and Out-houses,—to be met by a transfer from surplus over estimated receipts from the Gardens.
7. The Health Officer's Report for the 4th Quarter of 1876.
8. Sanction to be asked to the sale of 13·30 square yards of land to Mr. Ghella Ludha, situated at No. 74, Upper Duncan Road, at Rs. 20 per square yard.
9. Memorandum from Government intimating appointment of Mr. G. A. Barnett as member of the Municipal Corporation, vice Mr. Donald Graham, resigned. Ditto from Mr. E. Hingley, Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices, stating that the Justices have elected Mr. Shantaram Vithul a member of the Corporation, vice Dr. H. Cook, resigned.
10. Letter from the Town Council reporting the re-appropriations sanctioned by them during the past Quarter.
11. List of payments made from 1st April to 30th June 1877, on account of past year's liabilities.
12. Sanction to be asked to the sale of a Tank, situated on the north side of Grant Road Theatre.
13. The Chairman will state the terms on which it is proposed to settle the Punchayet Wady Well case.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and
Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd July 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
The New Civil Procedure Code, being Act 10 of 1877, with table of contents, synopsis and a copious index; by D. E. Cranenburgh, Pleader	6 0
Baker's Turkey in Europe	13 4
Freeman's Ottoman Empire in Europe	4 12
History of Cavalry; by Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison	11 4
[illegible] by R. [illegible]	
Practical Histology; by George Thin	2 4
Principles of Theoretical Chemistry; by J. Ramsen	3 12
Transfusion of Human Blood; by J. Rousel	1 12
Common Sense for Gas users; by R. Wilson	1 12
Academy Notes for 1877	0 12
Tropical Agriculture, a Treatise on the culture, preparation, commerce and consumption of the principal products of the vegetable kingdom; by P. L. Simmonds ..	13 4
Selections from the Despatches, Treaties, and other Papers of the Marquis Wellesley, during the Government of India; by S. J. Owen	15 0
The British Flora Medica: a history of the medicinal plants of Great Britain; by B. H. Barton and T. Castle, a New Edn., Revised by J. R. Jackson	18 12
Uarda: a Romance of Ancient Egypt, by G. Ebers from the German: by Clara Bell, 2 vols.	2 8
Harry; by the Author of "Mrs. Jenningham's Journal" ..	2 4
By Stream and Sea: a book for Wanderers and Anglers; by W. Senior	3 12
House of Commons, Illustrations of its History and Practice; by R. F. D. Palgrave	1 12
A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa; by Lady Barker.	5 12
Selections from the Talmud; by H. Polano	1 4
Macleod's Earnest Student, being Memoirs of John Mackintosh	4 12
The Hand of Ethelberta: a Comedy in Chapters; by Thomas Hardy	4 12
Arctic Expedition of 1875-76	0 12
Irish and English Freemasons, and their Foreign Brothers, their System, Oaths, Ceremonies, Secrets, Grips, Signs, and Passwords, [illegible] Cargano, coloured Illustrations.	1 8
Illustrated London News—Special War Number, contains [illegible] large Pictures	1 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

[illegible] New Street, [illegible]

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows :—

The Life Fund, Government Securities	£108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in [illegible] of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office : 6, Old Court House Street.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy. 25 pp.

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THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, SHARE RECEIPT No. 976 for one Share of the Coorla S. and W. Co. Any one finding and returning it to Mr. N. M. Wadia, P. Bazar St., will be rewarded.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

FOR SALE, a few dozens of Old Scotch and Irish WHISKEY and of British unsweetened GIN. JOSEPH, SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S," *Bombay Gazette.*

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THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT-CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant &c.,
Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair
Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.		NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2 and 4 lbs.	
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.		From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ..	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office, April 12, 1877.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be OPENED at Poona on the 20th August. For further particulars, apply to

Major A. PULLAN, Hony. Secretary,
F. A. Exhibition.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. [illegible] STREET, opposite [illegible]

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

LOTTERY. LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL, BOMBAY
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

No. of Tickets 55,000.] [No. of Prizes 1,016

PRIZES AS FOLLOWS :

No. of Prizes.		Amount of Prizes.
1 Prize	....	Rs 2,000
1 "	....	" 1,500
1 "	....	" 1,000
4 Prizes each	500 ..	" 2,000
6 "	" 250 ..	" 1,500
8 "	" 125 ..	" 1,000
20 "	" 100 ..	" 2,000
25 "	" 50 ..	" 1,250
50 "	" 25 ..	" 1,250
100 "	" 20 ..	" 2,000
300 "	" 15 ..	" 4,500
500 "	" 10 ..	" 5,000
1,016		Rs. 25,000

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place on the 15th September next.

The prizes will be paid only to the Ticket-holders.

FOR TICKETS apply to Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, Apollo street—Mr. J. B. KURKANEE, Borah Bazar and Dhobie Talao—Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road—Dr. P. J. L. DESOUZA, Ketwaddy—Mr. FRANCIS D'NETTO, Madras—Mr. E. F. PEREIRA, Burg or Street, Cochin—Mr. P. F. DINNIGAN, Station Master R. S. R., Agra.

NOTE.—The agents and Ticket-holders who have not as yet settle their accounts are requested to do so before the 5th August positively.

WANTED.

WANTED, a COOK for the Officers' Mess, 3rd K. O. Hussars, to serve under a Messman. None without good characters and references need apply. Liberal terms. Address MESS PRESIDENT, 3rd K. O. Hussars, Mhow, Central India.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, half a dozen THEODOLITES in [illegible] particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. E. HANCOCK, Captain,
Superintendent of Surveys, Kattywar.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. Now and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May [illegible] 1877. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.

The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)

The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.

The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY
of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.

TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS AND RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIARROOT PIPES AND CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS;
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

CELESTIAL—GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds of Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.

GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS
of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.

COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand.

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
White India-Rubber Coats	13 8	or 20 the Suit.
White India-Rubber Leggings ..	4 8	
White India-Rubber Caps	4 0	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough wear ..	15 0	or 24-8 the Suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5 8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	4 0	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for boardship wear ..	16 8	or 24-8 the Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings..	5 8	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps ..	4 0	
INVERNESS CAPES.		
White India-Rubber Capes	20 0	[illegible]
White India-Rubber Leggings.. ..	4 8	
White India-Rubber Caps ..	4 0	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Capes	[illegible]	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	[illegible]	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	[illegible]	

Rs. a.

Do. fine Twilled Capes, the best article procurable; warranted not to stick 30 0

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH (Black and Green), extra thickness, for Sepoys' and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers.

LADIES' GALOSHES .. per pair. 3 0

GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES " 3 0

UMBRELLAS.

Cotton with Strong Steel Ribs .... 3 8 and 4 8

Alpaca do do .. 4 8 and 5 8

Silk, Black, Brown, and Green, Paragon Frames 7 0 to 20 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

Thick double Twilled Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide .. per yard 6 8

Thick double Twilled [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 2nd July 1877.

Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday evening from London, gives some additional market information which we were unable to notice in our report of Saturday.

Respecting Cotton the only fresh intelligence is conveyed in the New York telegram of Saturday which quotes ready Mid. Uplands still at 12⅛ cents, September shipment at 12⅜, an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. The day's receipts at the U. S. ports were 1,000 bales against 1,100 last year and 600 bales in 1875.

Wheat remains unchanged; Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, has advanced 3d. per quarter, but ex-warehouse is unaltered; Calcutta Rapeseed, to arrive, is 6d. and ex-warehouse 1s. per quarter lower. Bombay Linseed and Rapeseed are last quoted. Coffee in London is reported quiet, with a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid Plantation Ceylon and 6d. in G. O. Native, but Mysore is again quoted at 90s., indicating apparently that the decline of 5s. quoted on Friday was a mistake. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has fallen 5s. per ton, Cochin being unaltered. Enfaced Rupee Paper is the same as on Friday. In Indian Exchange Bank shares an advance of [illegible] is quoted in Orients and Chartered Mercantile and £1 per share in Hong-Kong and Shanghai, Chartered being unaltered from the previous week.

It is currently reported here to-day that a Bombay firm, having houses in Liverpool and Manchester, has suspended payment. The liabilities are not supposed to be heavy, nor are they expected to fall on Bombay.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 30th ultimo shows the following alterations:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	7,39,117
" Branches	Inc. "	1,42,00[illegible]
Other Deposits	Inc. "	3,28,3[illegible]
Loans	Inc. "	3,96,21
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	1,23,11
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. "	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	15,21,15

These, although comparatively unimportant in amount, but so far as they go are in favour of easier money, and with accommodation obtainable in the open market at 3 per cent. per annum as against 6 per cent. the advertised minimum of the Bank, it is not unlikely that we may see a reduction in the latter at Wednesday's Board Meeting.

In Sterling Exchange it has been almost a blank day as regards the business done. Rates are nominally unaltered from Saturday's quotations, but with somewhat easier accounts from Calcutta the Banks have shown more disposition to buy than formerly, both ready and forward. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8½d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9½d.	"

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at ⅛ per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight remains nominally at ⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is quiet, and we have not heard of any transactions, nor is there likely to be much done now pending the issue of the new loan, this day week. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 97⅛; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 102⅜.

The Share Market continues quiet but steady. Bank shares are unaltered, and the same may be said of Land Companies. Press shares are steady, but the only changes are an advance of Rs. 10 in Berars and Rs. 20 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm and again the turn in favour of sellers. There is an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Colaba, Dhurrumsey, Fleming, Great Eastern, Maneckjee Petit and Orientals, and Rs. 10 in Alexandra, Khandeish, Mazagon and Sholapore.

Cotton is firm, but there has again been very little doing, and prices are unaltered. The Receipts yesterday were 522 bales, making only 1,580 bales for the three days. The clearances for sea for the six months ending on 30th June are in round numbers 761,000 bales, or 63,000 bales than the corresponding period last year. To-day's quotations are:—

Good Dhollera	Ready	Rs. 197	per candy F.P.
F.G.F. do.	"	193	"
G.F. do.	"	189	"
Good Comra.	"	19[illegible]	"
F.G.F. do.	"	19[illegible]	"
G.F. do.	"	186	"

Linseed is quiet at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. Rapeseed is still in fair request at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt. For Wheat there are fewer buyers, but prices are nominally unchanged.

Freights, with the limited export business doing, are naturally very quiet. By Steamer for Liverpool we quote £1-17-6 and by sailing ship £2 per ton.

Piece Goods maintain the same position. At the moment the demand is small as becomes the season, but the market is, nevertheless, fairly

Coals are most depressed. Davison's Hartley by steamer is offering at Rs. 17 [illegible] ton, to arrive, without finding buyers, and [illegible] Welsh Hartley, via Cape, at Rs. 16 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Rs. per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. c.	12[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	90,000	500	all	10 do.	71[illegible]
National Bank of India	10,000	50	all	5 do.	
Bank of Madras	50,000	250	all	10 do.	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,856	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,190	150 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,710	2,900	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	176	1,000	all	60	700
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	[illegible]
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	[illegible]
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	[illegible] do	[illegible]
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	540
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	18 do	250
East India Press Co.	362	1,000	all	100	690
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	[illegible]	1,000 xd.
[illegible] Co.	800	500	all	[illegible] do	810
French Press Co.	1,150	[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do	800
Imperial Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mofussil Press and Ginning	[illegible]	400	356	25 do	350
Prince of W. Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	50 do	[illegible]
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	87½ do	485
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	925	185 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	[illegible]	650	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	7½ p.s.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s.	1,350
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,525
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,165
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	[illegible]	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	[illegible] p.s.	155
Colaba S. and W. Co.	[illegible]	1,000	all	40 p.s.	[illegible]
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]msey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s.	[illegible]
[illegible] and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,830
[illegible] W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,135
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000		975
[illegible]		1,000			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khundalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The s. s. Sir John Lawrence, 470 tons, Captain M. Wodehouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The ship Magdala, 1,239 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (March 19th), with a cargo of 1,586 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Premier, 1,392 tons, Captain J. McGilvey, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (March 20th), with a cargo of 1,890 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Lucy A. Nickels, 1,895 tons, Captain D. Nickels, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool (March 28th), with a cargo of 1,730 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev. Father Mr. Darling and nine deck passengers.

The s. s. Zerbino, 917 tons, Captain S. Dewdney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 23rd), via London, Malta, Port Said, Kurrachee, and via the Suez Canal, with three seamen, and general cargo from Kurrachee. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Premier	McGilvey	Liverpool, Mar 20.
	Lucy A. Nickels	Nickels	Liverpool, Mar 28.
July 1	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, June 29
2	Zerbino (s)	Dewdney	Liverpool, Apr 23.
	Magdala	Jones	Cardiff, Mar 19.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Wodehouse	Calcutta, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Benefactress	Shields	Rangoon.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta.

The Steamer Zerbino, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
28 Tuscany (s) ... Green ... Port Said, June 7.
William G. Putnam, Pitts ... Callout, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.
28 Bellona (s)
Columbia (s)
Deccan (s)
Narari[illegible]
Crusader (s)
Queen Margaret (s)
St Osyth (s)
[illegible]cella (s)
Chrysomene
City of Lucknow
City of Sparta
Inchgreen

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 2.

From Liverpool.

Childwall Hall s—2 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Dawoor; 365 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Shumsoodin; 13 packages hardware and 10 cases ball thread, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy; 50 cases metal sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 12 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.

King Richard s—8 casks paints and 10 cases copal varnish, Joseph Soares.

From London.

Parsee s—200 boxes window glass, Ardeshir and Co.
Childwall Hall s—2 packages hardware, Tyebally Dawoodjee.
Nizam s—10 cases gin, Bank of Bombay.

From Genoa.

Sumatra s—37 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Marseilles.

Sumatra s—10 cases champagne, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—75 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 2.

For Liverpool.

Childwall Hall s—135 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 70 bales wool, Ramdew Foolchund; 36 bales wool, Thackersey Gopaljee; 7 bales wool, Samuldass Kimutram; 108 bales wool Kh[illegible] med Nensey; 37 bales cotton, Namechund Go[illegible]lalchun; 121 bales cotton, Haridass Toolseedass; 1 bale wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Tejpall Gopjee.

Nizam s—4,801 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Egbert s—71 bales cotton Currim Puduumsee; 10 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Chand Mahamedally and Co; 32 bales wool, Beerjee Khetsey; 110 cwts coir yarn, Khetsee Dhurumsee.

For London.

Stockbridge—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,800 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 41 cwts coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 14 bales hides, Hasum Noormahamed.

For Falmouth.

St Nicholas s—500 cwts linseed, Ewatt, Latham and Co.

For Rotterdam.

Glandinorwig—900 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Genoa.

Nizam s—63 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Naples.

Nizam s—60 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Venice.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton, [illegible] and Co.

For Trieste.

Nizam s—112 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Suez.

Nizam s—50 cwts coffee, M Mahamedbhoy Misree.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.
1861 Childwall Hall (s), Trezerian—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1114 Egbert (s), Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1869 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
917 Zerbino (s) Dewdney—The Captain.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.
FOR HAVRE.
1099 Lalla, Va[illegible]—George Lockhart & Co.
865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.
FOR LONDON.
1405 Stockbridge, Lang—G. Willie & Co.
FOR FALMOUTH.
998 St. Nichols, Hill—Ewart, Latham & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1379 Atmosphere, Wright—Pelly & Co.
[illegible] Cora, Coombs—Farnham & Co.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilder—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.
FOR AUSTRALIA.
1403 Tanjore (s), Almond—P. and O. Co.
FOR VENICE.
1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 6th July.
FOR RANGOON.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Joseph Soares.
1172 Burjuah, Crocket—Wallace & Co.
1250 Feronia, Campbell—Wallace & Co.
943 Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.
FOR ROTERDAIN.
1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—The Captain.
FOR DUNKIRK.
782 St. Andrew, McLean—The Captain.
FOR JAVA.
1296 Almoor, Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.
FOR CARWAR.
243 Flying Cloud, Williams—Finlay, Scott & Co.
NOT FIXED.
1363 Alice D. Cooper, Humphre—The Captain.
1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
[illegible] Berteaux, Post—The Captain.
1492 British Princess, Johns—F. Scott & Co.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1238 Cashmere, Thomson—The Captain.
1145 Europa, Theren—The Captain.
1459 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—G. Wyllie & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1305 Glen Maiden, Cummins—N. Manuckjee & Co.
810 Inveranon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Koina (s), Morrison.
1895 Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels—The Captain.
1239 Magdala, Jones—The Captain.
548 Mula (s), [illegible]
[illegible] Nellie Martin (s), Fox—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1392 Premier, McGilvey—The Captain.
593 Rehemany, M Ins.
1412 Tobique, Davis—The Captain.
1293 Winged Hunter, Panno—The Captain.
1295 Whittier, Swap—The Captain.
COUNTRY TRADERS.
534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
[illegible] Emanuel, Nacoda.
[illegible] Sultan, Nacoda.
[illegible] Roodrin, Nacoda.
[illegible]oda.

[illegible]Y AND BOMBAY MARINE.

[illegible]—(Harbour Defence.)
[illegible]ing.
[illegible] Harbour Defence.)

[illegible] 3.

[illegible] Bunker

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 29.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, from Poona.

July 1.

Maclachlan, Lieut Col, Madras R H A, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—June 30.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Poona.

July 1.

Birch, Major, Bengal Cavalry, on Medl Cert. to England.

July 2.

Dawson, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poorundheer.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 28.)

Mr G T Walker, Assistant Commisr, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Settlement Officer, and posted to the Mooltan Settlement.

Lieut W T Shone, R E, Assist Engr, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 26.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut G S Eyre, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Quartermaster, 5th N I, vice Captain H F Woodcock, vacated on completion of his tenure of office.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, Surgeon Major J Hendly, appointed Superintending Surgeon Major Presidency Circle, is directed to proceed to Calcutta to take over the administrative medical duties of that circle.

Deputy Surgeon General J Lamprey, M B is directed to proceed without delay to Meean Meer, and take over the administrative medical duties of the Lahore Circle, from Officiating Deputy Surgeon General H B Hassard.

With the sanction of the Government of India, Surgeon Major C S Chase, is transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Presidency for duty, and will proceed to Dinapore for medical charge, of C Battery 11th Brigade R A at that Station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars—Capt W G Lawrell to England, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Col R Young to England, pending retirement from the service.

21st Foot—Major E N L'Estrange to England, for nine months on urgent private affairs.

34th Foot—Lieut E F Marriott to England, to appear before a medical board.

56th Foot—Capt W F H Jones to England, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Capt M L Elliot to remain at Murree, for sixty days on medical certificate.

92nd Foot—Capt H V Brooke to remain in England, from 24th July to 24th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major F Pennington to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon A W Shedden, M D, to England, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·708
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	552.
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	0·06
" " " year	35·43
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of the 2nd	0·63

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 4	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 4	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	" 9	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	" 21	3-0 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 6	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

per ½ oz. As. Pies
Germany, [illegible]
Spain, United States of America, France, [illegible] Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, [illegible], Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland ... 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.
Monday ... July 9

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Via Singapore and Torres Straits.

Monday ... July 9

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday ... July 21 | Saturday ... Aug. 18
... Sept. 15

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Wednesday during the rainy season.

Wednesday ... July 4

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Mojunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, it increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Mojunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, VIA ADEN.

Friday ... July 20

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice, be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and [illegible] will be forwarded by the regular Contract steamers leaving on every Saturday.

Registered [illegible] Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets [illegible] be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late [illegible] to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer above shown.

The [illegible] hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office has been abolished, and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A [illegible] Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received [illegible]

N. Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Latest hour for Posting			
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, [illegible], Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	1 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
[illegible] ditto in Southern Concan, [illegible] Pen, Nagotna, [illegible]ahad, Khed, [illegible]olee, and Rutna[illegible]	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
[illegible]erry ditto on the S. [illegible] Line of the G. [illegible] P. Railway as far Poona, Uran [illegible] Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	

[illegible]gistered letters and bangy parcels for despatch by all mail [illegible]ceived, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

[illegible]—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at [illegible], 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 3 P.M. and 5 P.M. The [illegible] post goes out at 4-30 P.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, [illegible] Provinces, Punjab, N W Provinces, and Bengal. For [illegible] The Overland Mail for England during the rainy [illegible] is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and [illegible] 3-30 P.M. Late packets are received, on payment of [illegible] of As. 2, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder and on [illegible] the hour of the steamer's departure (5 P.M.) at an [illegible] fee of 4 annas. [illegible] tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, [illegible] 2 tolahs 2 annas, on letters [illegible] ½ ounce via Brindisi 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas [illegible] not exceeding ½ ounce 5 annas, 1 ounce 10 annas.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20¼ by 13¼ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6,
WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23¼ by 18 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers ... 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ... 8 As. extra.
" " with Roller 10 "
Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BLACKWELL—July 1st, at Military Square, Fort, Marguerite Maud, the elder twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Blackwell, aged 5 months.

MELVIN—July 2nd, at Malabar Hill, Gracie Brownlee, only surviving child of William F. Melvin, aged 18 months and 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTHS.

PLATTS—June 23rd, at Chittagong, the wife of F. T. Platts, Esq., of a daughter.

TOMLINSON—June 27th, at Nellore, the wife of John H. Tomlinson, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS—June 22nd, at Simla, Maggie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Francis, aged 9 months.

HIGGINBOTHAM—June 20th, of fever, Mr. Higginbotham, tea planter of Salgunga.

LYNCH—June 25th, at Montgomery, Punjab, Michael Lynch, District Engineer, aged 41 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1877.

THE appointment of Commissioner in Sind is the most important and lucrative post in the patronage of the Government of Bombay, and the departure of its present incumbent, Colonel Sir William Merewether, demands more than a passing allusion. When Sir Bartle Frere was appointed Commissioner in Lord Falkland's time, the principle was affirmed by the Secretary of State that the office was one which should usually be held by selection from the Civil Service. The nomination of a military officer by Lord Falkland in opposition to his council was disapproved of by the Secretary of State, and until the appointment of Sir William Merewether in 1867 the post was held by civilians. The past career of Sir William, both military and civil, his intimate acquaintance with frontier affairs and the early civil administration of the district of the Upper Sind Frontier, rendered him peculiarly competent to fill a post to which he possessed every claim except that of [illegible] experience in the revenue and civil administration of the more settled districts of Bombay. Thirty years ago a notification of Government in the Political Department, dated October 27, recorded "the approbation of the Governor in "Council of the admirable conduct and daring "spirit of Lieutenant Merewether who has "achieved a signal and most important service." Colonel Dundas in reporting the success gained by Lieutenant Merewether and one hundred and thirty two men of all ranks over the combined Boogtee tribe of Beloochees on the 1st October 1847 wrote as follows:—"To the conduct of "Lieutenant Merewether I would most particularly call the attention of His Excellency "the Commander-in-Chief. This officer though "young in years and service has been most "actively employed in the field throughout that "service, and always with credit. He wears a "medal for the battle of Hyderabad and has "since he joined the Sind Horse proved himself "a first rate cavalry officer." The force of freebooters attacked on this occasion near Pulajee on the Lemanee river was full seven hundred, including 25 horsemen. Such was the obstinacy of their resistance that only two of the whole force escaped capture or death. The horse which Lieutenant Merewether rode was wounded, and the loss of men on our side in killed or wounded was very trifling.

We do not propose to follow Sir William's military career at any great length. The credit which he had earned at its commencement was not diminished in his subsequent services at the siege of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, in the troublous times of the Mutiny, and in the operations conducted from Aden against the Foodhlee tribe in 1865. Two years later he commanded the reconnoitring party despatched to Abyssinia, and was present at the crowning battle of Magdala. The term of military civilian, so often misused in the present day, and claimed by men whose progressive titles in the army are won under punkahs in political offices of moderate labour and responsibility, and who have never served in the field, is no empty phrase in the case of an officer who, whilst he has attained the highest civil administrative office in Western India under the Bombay Government, has also won the decoration of a Companion of the Bath and of a Knight Commander of the Star of India for active war services. After a brief term of office as Secretary to Government in the Military Department, followed by his appointment to the Residency at Aden, Sir William Merewether was appointed Commissioner in Sind ten years ago. It was not, however, till July 1868 that he actually assumed the direction of affairs in a province where his civil duties had hitherto been confined to the paternal administration of the tribes on the frontier and the settlement of the frontier district of Upper Sind.

We have recently in a series of articles discussed the political administration of frontier affairs, and with that part of Sir William's administration we shall not further deal. On the Council of the Secretary of State he will continue to exercise some influence over their development, but his connection with the regular internal administration of Sind will cease in a few days, and as his successor will only reign in Sind for a few months the history of that province as a separate administration will practically be closed with his departure. "The most "perfect beauty has a mole," and in various details of revenue administration, salt and abkaree revenue, those who are interested in the subject can hear the action of the present Commissioner of Sind freely criticised. But no man in the province possesses fuller information on the tangled nexus of canals and the eccentricities of the Indus, and no public servant has ever worked with more heart and soul for a province than Sir William. Deeply interested in the material progress of Sind, the Breakwater at Manora, and the Harbour Works which our special correspondent recently described, would never have been carried through but for his obstinate advocacy. In the accommodation now afforded to the increasing number of ships [illegible] an important trade [illegible] Government have at last recognised the importance of improved dredging machinery and further expenditure; but to Sir William is due the credit of having foreseen these consequences and carried through the works already completed in the teeth of many difficulties, financial and departmental. His advocacy of municipal institutions has led to their introduction on a much larger scale in Sind than in any other part of the Presidency. We are not sure that he has not gone too far in this direction, and by his influence induced mere villages of 600 inhabitants to enrol themselves amongst institutions the principles of which are unintelligible to them. But the revenue, conservancy, health and public works of the large towns of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpore are sufficient proof of the care and attention bestowed upon them. In a province so cut off from the seat of Government as Sind the chief authority has great influence, and geniality and honesty no less than a strong will are essential to the smooth working of all departments. There is not a frontier chief reclaimed from a life of freebooting, or a zemindar on the Muncher Lake, who will not learn with regret that the Commissioner has left Sind, and his departure will be a social loss to Kurrachee, to the non-official no less than the official community. The completion of the Indus Valley Railway, the partition of Sind when the frontier scheme is finally matured, and the temporary arrangement which is to be made for continuing the office of Commissioner, all point to the separation of Sind from Bombay and the effacement of the province from the map of Indian administrations. Sir William Merewether may be considered the last Commissioner, and in a page of history which opens with the name of Sir Charles Napier, and records the first successes of Sir Bartle Frere, the closing periods are not the least important or the least creditable.

Has not His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley exceeded his powers by reducing Quartermaster Sergeant Miller to the ranks after the failure of the court-martial to convict that unfortunate non-commissioned officer of the offence laid to his charge? We read in the Articles of War (Article 14) that "no officer or soldier who "shall be acquitted or convicted of any offence "shall be liable to be tried a second time by "the same or any other court-martial for the "same offence; and no finding, opinion, or sen"tence given by any court-martial, and signed "by the president thereof, shall be revised more "than once, nor shall any additional evidence "in respect of any charge on which the pri"soner then stands arraigned be received by the "court on any revision." The clear intention of this article is to adopt the well-known rule of English law that a man cannot be tried twice for the same offence, and to provide that an officer or soldier who has been once arraigned before a court-martial, and against whom the prosecution has, for whatever reason, broken down, shall enjoy absolute immunity from any further trial for the same offence. The object of this just provision would, however, be utterly defeated if power were reserved to colonels or commanders-in-chief to punish on their own authority officers or soldiers whom courts-martial have failed to convict. As regards non-commissioned officers there is a special Article of War (article 137) on which Sir Charles Staveley probably relies—for we can find no other bearing on the question—and which runs to this effect:—"A non-commissioned officer not being an "army schoolmaster may be reduced to "the ranks by the sentence of a regimental "or other court-martial; or by the orders "of the Commander-in Chief, or the Co"lonel of the regiment." Under this article the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army might unquestionably have reduced Sergeant Miller to the ranks without sending him to be tried by a court-martial; but, having once elected to try him by such a court, we hold that Sir Charles Staveley thereby forfeited his own right to punish him. The meaning of article 137 cannot be that a non-commissioned officer may be tried and punished by a court-martial first, and then reduced to the ranks by the order of the Commander-in-Chief. This, however, is the power Sir Charles Staveley seems to claim for himself, though it is opposed to the whole spirit of the Articles of War and of natural justice.

THE ICE FAMINE.

YESTERDAY evening, after the Concert, H. E. the Governor received a deputation consisting of Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr Maclean, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who presented a numerously and influentially signed memorial praying His Excellency to make a strict inquiry into the causes of the recent failure of the ice supply, and to take away from Messrs. Tudor and Co. the lease of the Government Ice House if it appeared that they had not fulfilled the terms of their contract. The Governor discussed the question at some length, saying he was glad to receive the memorial, and was only surprised the citizens of Bombay had not moved in the matter before, as the scarcity of ice was felt as a terrible privation throughout the whole Presidency. He promised to call upon the Ice Committee for an explanation of their alleged neglect of duty, and to require Messrs. Tudor & Co. to satisfy the Government that they had not forfeited their claim to have the lease of the Ice House continued to [illegible] hearing what they had to say [illegible] reply to the memorial. Mr. Nanabhoy said a new company was willing [illegible] opposition to [illegible] getting the [illegible] of the Ice House.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERT.

NEVER before, we are sure, have the promoters of what are familiarly known as the Popular Concerts given in the Town Hall had more occasion to be satisfied with their efforts than in the result of the Concert yesterday afternoon, which was attended with so complete a success. It was what we hope we may regard as the inauguration of a series of such pleasant musical reunions, to be given at stated intervals, whereby the cultivated taste of the community may be reasonably satisfied, and the general love of musical expression, in its various forms, may find adequate gratification. A very large and appreciative audience, such as that which assembled in the Town Hall yesterday, and the command of such unquestioned musical talent as was exhibited on this occasion, are factors which the Organ Committee ought to know how to reckon with for their future guidance—the outcome of which we hope to see in fruitful results during the present season.

The programme was not executed in its integrity on account of the sudden and regretted illness of an accomplished lady who had undertaken to sing two of the songs set down. The embarrassment thus occasioned was, however, happily surmounted by two ladies, who, at a few hours' notice, kindly supplemented the programme, and thus rendered invaluable service. All who took part in this Concert are well known to Town Hall audiences; we therefore refrain from noticing in detail the Programme—suffice it to say, that [illegible] received with heartiest appreciation [illegible] earning, of course, unrestrained applause, and the younger tenor sharing equally the ardent favours of a delighted audience to whom he yielded to an *encore*. A young gentleman amateur presided at the Organ, which unfortunately played him an embarrassing trick or two in the "Cujus Animam," but happily it was on its good behaviour in the Toccata of Bach, and the Andante of Beethoven.

His Excellency the Governor was present with his staff, and at the close he gratified the artiste who had taken part in the performance with some hearty and genuine expressions of the delight he had experienced during the hour's entertainment.

CHOLERA ON MALABAR HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your description of the outbreak of cholera on Malabar Hill in your issue of the 30th inst., I would point out for the satisfaction of the residents around Ambawady that the total number of deaths from the 1st to the 30th of June in the "shanties" you allude to was four, and that since Friday last there have been no other cases of cholera in these huts. You have been misinformed when you state that nine deaths from cholera occurred in Ambawady on Thursday last, as the total number of deaths from cholera on Malabar Hill on this day was but three.

I inspected the huts in Ambawady on Thursday evening: a death had just occurred, but there were no fresh cases. I again inspected the locality on Friday morning, and there was then no one ill either with cholera or diarrhœa. I gave orders that the leaf roofs should be taken off any huts in which the disease again appeared. Late on Friday evening another case occurred, and the roof of the hut in which the woman who attacked lived was removed, and the other people left the building.

Those rooms in which persons had been attacked were vacated, the walls limewashed, and all obstructions to the free admission of air removed.

The inside of all these huts was clean, but the ground, as you pointed out, is very damp. The people sleep on the damp ground, and it is marvellous that they preserve their health as well as they do.

The owner of the huts, Mr. Dongersey, was prosecuted by the Executive Engineer in May last and fined Rs. [illegible], and the huts were allowed to stand till after the monsoon. The destruction of these huts in the rains is no light matter; the people who now occupy them cannot live out in the open air during the monsoon, and if their dwellings are removed, it is virtually driving them into the overcrowded servants' quarters of the neighbouring bungalows.

2nd July. T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

*** The Health Officer evidently makes no allowance for people who were seized with cholera in Ambawady, but died elsewhere.—ED. B. G.

BHOWNUGGUR HIGH COURT AND ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contributor who writes in your issue of the 28th instant so kindly of his first visit to Bhownuggur has made a mistake regarding the High Court and Alfred High School buildings. They were designed by Major C. Mant, R. E., and are in the Indo-Saracenic style—a style which Major Mant has made a special study. R. P. S.

Bhownuggur, June 30.

THE SUPPOSED TREASURES AT MECCA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You do well to doubt that wonderful statement from a French source, about the great treasures in the sepulchres at Mecca—a full-plumed canard of the very first feather. In the first place, the three holy sepulchres, those of Mohamed, Omar and Abu-Bekr, are not at Mecca at all but at Medinah, and secondly, somewhere about A. D. 1810, the Wahabee Sultan, Abdallah Ebn-Saood, captured both Mecca and Medinah, butchered the Turkish garrison with many of the oldest and most venerated Seyyeds and Shereefs, desecrated and plundered the tombs in question, together with the principal mosques, and then sent off the plunder of both cities to his own capital of Dereeyeah, remarking "Mahomed is dead. I am alive, and such wealth is safer [illegible] of the living than of the dead;" and finally in conformity with the Wahabee [illegible] id-dowatis [illegible] best sepulchres are those of which no trace is left), levelled these three tombs and all others in both towns to the dust, so that it is hard to conceive how any one of them could have remained unopened since A. D. 1415. D.

MILL LABOUR IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to an extract from the *Englishman* which you published a few days ago, allow me to remark that the writer shows himself to be utterly ignorant of the state of things in the mofussil when he takes it upon himself to contradict in a most dogmatic manner the statement made by Miss Carpenter in her report to Lord Salisbury, to the effect that the mill-hands in India had to work from twelve to thirteen hours daily. I can vouch from personal observation that the old lady was right for once in her life; the hours are as she stated—namely, from half-past 5 a. m. till half-past 6 p. m. with an interval of half an hour during the day. These hours are for young and old alike, and that with the thermometer often at 130°. There is no denying that Miss Carpenter held mistaken views on many Indian subjects, and was constantly suggesting impracticable reforms (witness her idea that the separate cell system should be introduced into our Indian jails), her suggestions showing that she knew very little about the matter under discussion; her flying visits to India giving her no time to gain a proper insight into matters upon which she undertook to report. Besides, being anything but popular with Europeans out here, she had principally to associate with natives; indeed, her sympathies appear to have been entirely with that section of the community, for with her the "poor White" was nowhere; consequently she drew the bulk of her information from native sources, and we know how *reliable* they, as a rule, are, and cannot wonder if her ideas on many Indian subjects were erroneous. However, let that be as it may; if her report has the effect of mitigating the slavery to which the wretched mill workers here are condemned, then, in spite of her idiosyncrasies and occasional failures, her journeyings to and fro will not have been in vain, and she will have earned a right to lasting gratitude from the natives of India. C.

MR. MEHTA'S ACTION AT THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the public meeting held on Saturday last in the Town Hall, presided over by H. E. the Governor, a most deplorable figure was cut by Mr. P. M. Mehta, who, I dare say, far exceeded his bounds in delivering a speech in a public meeting (where the ruler of Bombay presided) in a tone most discourteous and distasteful. I am at a loss to know whether the Parsee or the Hindoo community deputed or authorised Mr. Mehta to address the meeting, oppose the resolution, and put an amendment without rhyme or reason, instead of decorously and honourably putting a requisition before H. E. the President showing our regret and asking His Excellency's kind [illegible] to form a Volunteer Corps of Parsees, only by way of proving our genuine warm loyalty always displayed towards the British Crown, and which ever we will. Such a proposition would have received a far better consideration than this demand in behalf of the natives at large—a thing actually out of question, the speaker being not empowered by both the communities to do so. I may venture to assert that several honourable native gentlemen will go with me, when I say, had the following facts been laid before His Excellency, he would have paid greater attention and attached better importance to the proposition. Are we not aware that, after the meeting of 1857, a Volunteer Corps was formed in Bombay of European and Parsee gentlemen? But unfortunately, owing to the irregularity of the members of the corps, it was soon dissolved. Then we should rest contented that, although we are now excluded, yet time was when we had the honour to be volunteers along with the English, and faithful and loyal towards the British Crown. Thus, I say, the matter would have assumed a favourable aspect, and produced a wholesome impression on the gentlemen assembled there. And His Excellency, I doubt not, would have been well pleased with it. I am surprised to see—nay more, my soul is sick and my ear is pained by hearing and seeing on every such occasion—an old clique of a few native gentlemen, who should come forward in every public business and injure others' cause without the least authority or consent of the community in question—a clique which always does injury rather than good—doing a thing in hurry and haste and coolly repenting at leisure. Surely [illegible] for such hasty proceedings. [illegible], I would have most willingly declared these my sentiments *viva voce* in the meeting.—I remain, &c.,

July 2. [illegible] BHANDOOPWALLA.

THE MERITS OF COURTS-MARTIAL AS TRIBUNALS OF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your remarks on Serjeant Miller's court-martial you appear to overlook the fact that he was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having *written* and sent for publication the letter signed "Observer;" and that in his defence the prisoner confined himself to denying the [illegible] having sent for publication, leaving the court to draw the conclusion that the letter had been written by him. When the court was once satisfied that the letter was written by him, and when they found the great similarity of handwriting between the letter signed "Observer" and that signed "H. W. Miller," I do not wonder at their arriving at the decision they did. Granting that the letter of "Observer" was written by Miller (and if it was not, why did he not deny it?), and granting that the letter did appear in the *Standard*, it would be splitting straws indeed to quibble over the question whether he sent it for publication or not; he did not write the letter for nothing, I suppose, and I consider that the evidence was ample to convict him of the charge. As regards the proof of "conduct", &c., I should think that any officer sitting in a court-martial would at once consider that the writing of the letter alone, without reference as to whether the contents were true or false, particularly when the writer was a non-commissioned officer and should have been aware of all the facts, was ample proof [illegible].

The system of military courts-martial may be good or bad [illegible] world [illegible] is [illegible] by [illegible] that it has answered its purpose [illegible] well. [illegible] that in some cases such [illegible] that of C[illegible], where the press has been worked by interested parties, a good deal of abuse has been heaped upon the system, but in most cases, as in the one I have mentioned, the courts have proved to the end to have been right and to have done substantial justice.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of courts-martial, they are quite eclipsed by those of the civil courts, as shown by the Fuller, Donnelly and plenty of other cases, which have appeared lately in the public prints, and I have occasionally seen complaints made of the administration of Justice in England, and I well remember that the conduct of the Bravo case was not considered very creditable to the trained legal intellects that were engaged in it. Mrs. Bravo, I have no doubt, would have, before the pompous fussiness, circumlocution, and [illegible] a court-martial of officers if she had been given the option, and the same feeling I am convinced would be found to pervade the British army if its wishes were consulted. IHLES.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

EVIDENTLY when your special correspondent left Capua he took his mantle with him. Much did I desire that he should have left it behind him, that I might have donned it, and with its inspiration have wielded my pen with a like facility, in order to be a somewhat worthy successor. The inspiration is long in coming, indeed I despair of [illegible] ... [illegible] in the monsoon, and to feel the patter of the first shower which will wash away the dust out of the air. People who have business in the plains are putting off their journey till the first few showers have cooled the air, visions of being seized by heat apoplexy haunting them; house proprietors are busy looking after their drains and the weak points in the roofs of their houses; the Municipality completing retaining walls to keep banks from tumbling down; and every one is providing himself with waterproof suits, in preparation for the annual deluge, which visits us during the next two months.

We have had the first State ball, the first set of theatrical performances, and we are to have several more of the latter entertainments, with plenty more of the former. Indeed, balls [illegible], but [illegible] balls of ceremony and State at which the masses as well [illegible] which all entitled to the entree into society are invited as a duty, and to attend which is as much a matter of duty. Others again more select, but still sought by the fast as slow, the guests invited to these are principally of the *Vere de Vere* class—the quiet, the good, the middle aged, the old, as well as the young. At these balls, the square dances predominate, and the round ones are not so furious, the suppers more luxurious, and more appreciated—but ah! there is a third class, the delights of which are given but to few to see and enjoy, these are given by the bachelors of the Club in the Concert Rooms of Benmore. The invitations to these are not of the kind which could be called broadcast, the passport necessary to obtain you a claim or chance of having one of these much desired cards bestowed on you, and which is to form the open sesame to these halls of light, is principally youth, but youth rendered attractive by beauty, wit, and, how shall I express it, youth inclined to rush faster through life than was perhaps considered quite the thing by a slower going past generation. The usages and stringent rules of society demand that chaperones must attend on youth, but it is possible they would be dispensed with, so fearful are the revellers of having any check put on their sports. And yet do not imagine that the only sounds to be heard in Simla are those of "revelry by night." There are others which draw the young as well as the old out of their homes, sounds the following of which, it is confidently hoped, will lead to mansions not built with hands.

We have a most attractive and attracting preacher, most assiduous in the discharge of his duties. He is as zealous [illegible]; not only does he hold the usual three services in the church each Sabbath day, but there is a daily one, sometimes two each day. Thus society is divided, some are continually in the ball room, or places of amusement equally wicked, some always in the church, or at gatherings of a like degree of goodness. Some amongst us weary of single blessedness, and longing for the comforts of home, with a cheerful partner, who would "halve our sorrows and double our joys," look round on the numerous lovely faces by which we are surrounded this season, but feel equally unable to decide as to which they should choose, not caring for a partner who would be continually in the ball room, or one who would be as constantly in the church—home, and the arrangements for comfort in it, would be as much neglected in the one case as the other.

Simla is fuller this year than it has ever yet been; scarce a house vacant, all the hotels full, the Club overflowing, members complaining of not being able to get accommodation, and seriously thinking of withdrawing. The project of starting a second and supplementary club is still talked about, but has not progressed to a further stage, and, therefore, is no nearer completion.

"Peterhoff" is now occupied by the Viceregal party; the additions are completed sufficiently to admit of the rooms being resided in, but the private theatre is not finished. Some scene painters and decorators have arrived from Calcutta, and are busily engaged in preparing a suitable temple for representations of amateur Thespian art, and yet it is not all play. Our members of Council are continually busy drawing up bills to lay before the fortnightly meetings in the Council chamber, especially our new legislative member. He is working hard, renovating, altering and codifying the laws and regulations for the benefit of all classes and sections of the heterogeneous mass of human beings which compose the population of this land. The next bill to be brought forward, I hear, is to be on the subject of the relations between master and servant. The Fuller case will no doubt point the moral to the treatment of the latter by the former. But who will take up the cause of the greatly abused and long suffering masters, who can get no redress at the hands of justice, for the many wrongs they have to endure at the hands of lazy indolent servants?

The Government of India are determined to deal impartially with the press; no one newspaper is to be permitted to learn a scrap of intelligence regarding its intentions or doings sooner than another, hence no correspondent can triumphantly send a single item of "news," even five minutes before the *Gazette* is published. This may in some measure account for news-letters seldom containing anything beyond local intelligence.

There is a subdued kind of rumour that Government have sent warning notes to England regarding the present state of the Moslem mind in India, and beyond the Frontier, and that though outwardly all is calm, smooth, nay radiantly joyous, many are the anxious thoughts that fill the minds and rack the brains of our rulers, as to the responsible charge of the Empire. The "precautionary military arrangements" referred to in late telegrams appear to be the fruit of these warnings, and anxiously is the reply being waited for in high quarters, at least such is to be gathered from the scraps of "talk" one hears even in the whirl of gaiety. As yet we hear nothing of the doings of our new Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, he being only the lesser luminary revolving round the greater here present. His light pales in the effulgence [illegible], however, that a point is likely to come before him for decision, sooner or later. In this wise, a scheme for supplying Simla with water during the dry months has long been before the local Government, and the ways and means by which the idea was to be put into effect been duly discussed in all its bearings. After due deliberation, the matter was decided a few months ago. Engineers have been at work surveying and reporting on the springs in the vicinity of the sanitarium, which could be made available in contributing the liquid element so much needed. These springs, the nearest which could be used, lie about fourteen miles to the north of Simla. The water will have to be brought in pipes through a district which does not belong to the British Government, though the independent States in which the springs exist, and the intermediate land lies, is under our "protection." It is requisite that a strip of territory on either side of the course which will have to be taken by the water pipes be protected from the depredations of cattle, and the axe of the wood cutter; this can only be done effectually by the Government taking possession of, and having full control over, the land. The petty chief who has sovereign sway over the district, naturally objects to giving up possession of his rights without a consideration. The equivalent he demands is large, and this is the question which will have to be decided before long by the Punjab Government, and this may lead to further discussions, whether it might not be advisable to relieve the same chieftain of a larger portion of his little territory at one and at the same time, always of course for a consideration, to form what has also been long thought of, "the extension of Simla." The centre of the sanitarium is crowded, indeed in parts overcrowded; and we are beginning to feel the necessity of expanding, extending. All round the small extent which forms the area of the station lie independent States, belonging to various chiefs, of more or less importance, but who under British protection, leaving them no employment, as they had formerly in making petty wars, each with his neighbour, are now dwindling down to the status of wealthy farmers. The land belongs to the Chief, and he receives the rents from his tenants. He would be equally happy and surer of the revenue which forms his income, were he to receive these rents through the British Government, who might then with an easy conscience take the land for the location of their own white subjects. The climate is well suited to the Saxon race. Great would be the boon to many, both poor and rich, if some of the fertile spots in the hills could be thrown open to them to settle down on, while it would consolidate the power of Britain to have a race of her own sons and daughters growing up in the land and forming a bulwark against internal as well as external foes.

P. S.—As I am closing, the clouds have rolled up, and grandly has burst on us the first shower of the monsoon; the mists have descended on the hills, and the temperature has suddenly fallen ten degrees.

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.

DEATH OF MR. ARATHOON.

[illegible] mail steamer which arrived at Bombay on [illegible] left Aden, the passengers and crew of the Messageries steamer Meikong, wrecked on Cape Guardafui, on the night of the 17th June, 260 in number, were at the latter port, awaiting passage to Europe by the next steamer. There had been four casualties: two seamen drowned in landing from the wreck, one passenger, Mr. Albert Arathoon from Madras, and one of the ship's officers died from sunstroke prior to having been rescued by the s. s. Glenartney, on the 18th idem. Mr. Arathoon was a son of the late Mr. John Arathoon, the well-known diamond merchant of this city, and he was himself a dealer in precious stones. He lately closed his business here with the view of settling permanently in England, where his family have been residing for some little time. A letter from one of the passengers in the Meikong, hastily written at Aden, to catch the P. & O. steamer for Bombay, has been placed at our disposal, from which we gather a few particulars regarding the wreck of this steamer, and the death of Mr. Arathoon. The Meikong at the time she struck was going along under steam and sail at the rate of 14 miles an hour. The hour at which she struck is not stated, but we infer from other remarks in the letter, that it must have been in the day time, probably the early morning. It was probably also foggy, for the letter before us speaks of the steamer as being wrecked "not 30 yards from shore." There seems to have been an immediate scramble for the boats, and landing was effected with difficulty. Happily the s. s. Glenartney, one of the China steamers, taking home the first season's teas, saw the accident that befel the Meikong and laid to rescue the passengers. Before the Meikong struck the Glenartney's captain, it appears, thought she was taking a wrong course "and kept us in sight, and waited on the other side of the rocks"—meaning, we presume, that the Glenartney waited on the north side of Ras Haffoon. The passengers of the Meikong, after getting on to land, had to walk for eight hours across a desert in the burning sun, and it was here that two of the casualties occurred. Poor Mr. Arathoon died of heat apoplexy, and another gentleman, to whom Mrs. Stanbrough gave her only bottle of drinking water, also dropped down, and died. The heat was not the only danger to which the passengers were exposed; they were surrounded by the savage inhabitants of the coast, and would probably have been carried off into the interior and plundered, if not murdered, if the Glenartney had not been in sight. 250 out of the total crew and passengers of the Meikong were taken on board the Glenartney and carried to Aden, where the passengers received kind attentions from the European residents, especially from Mrs. Loch, wife of the British Resident. The passengers seem to have escaped with only the clothes they had on.—*Madras Mail.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 2ND JULY 1877.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday evening from London, gives some additional market information which we were unable to notice in our report of Saturday.

Respecting Cotton the only fresh intelligence is conveyed in the New York telegram of Saturday which quotes ready Mid. Uplands still at 12[illegible] cents, September shipment at 12[illegible], an advance of [illegible] cent. per lb. The day's receipts at the U. S. ports were 1,000 bales against 1,100 last year and 600 bales in 1875.

Wheat remains unchanged; Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, has advanced 3d. per quarter, but ex-warehouse is unaltered; Calcutta Rapeseed, to arrive, is 6d. and ex-warehouse 1s. per quarter lower. Bombay Linseed and Rapeseed are last quoted. Coffee in London is reported quiet, with a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 6d. in G. O. Native, but Mysore is again quoted at 90s., indicating apparently that the decline of 5s. quoted on Friday was a mistake. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has fallen 5s. per ton Cochin being unaltered. Enfaced Rupee Paper is the same as on Friday. In Indian Exchange Bank shares an advance of 10s. is quoted in Orienta and Chartered Mercantile and £1 per share in Hong Kong and Shanghai, Chartered being unaltered from the previous week.

It is currently reported here to-day that a Bombay firm, having houses in Liverpool and Manchester, has suspended payment. The liabilities are not supposed to be heavy, nor are they expected to fall on Bombay.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 30th ultimo shows the following alterations:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	7,19,117
,, Branches	Inc. ,,	[illegible]
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	[illegible]
Loans	Inc. ,,	[illegible]
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	[illegible]
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	10,21,[illegible]

These, although comparatively unimportant in amount, but so far as they go are in favour of easier money, and with accommodation obtainable in the open market at 3 per cent. per annum as against 6 per cent. the advertised minimum of the Bank, it is not unlikely that we may see a reduction in the latter at Wednesday's Board Meeting.

In STERLING EXCHANGE it has been almost a blank day as regards the business done. Rates are nominally unaltered from Saturday's quotations, but with somewhat easier accounts from Calcutta the Banks have shown more disposition to buy than formerly, both ready and forward. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8[illegible]	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9[illegible]d.	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at [illegible] per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight remains nominally at [illegible] per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, and we have not heard of any transactions, nor is there likely to be much done now pending the issue of the new loan, this day week. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 97½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 102[illegible].

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet but steady. Bank shares are unaltered, and the same may be said of Land Companies. Press shares are steady, but the only changes are an advance of Rs. 10 in Berars and Rs. 20 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm and again the turn in favour of sellers. There is an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Colaba, Dhurrumsey, Fleming, Great Eastern, Manockjee Petit and Orientale, and Rs. 10 in Alexandra, Khandeish, Mazagon and Sholapore.

COTTON is firm, but there has again been very little doing, and prices are unaltered. The Receipts yesterday were 522 bales, making only 1,580 bales for the three days. The clearances for sea for the six months ending on 30th June are in round numbers 761,000 bales, or 63,000 bales than the corresponding period last year. To-day's quotations are:—

Good Dholleras	Ready	Rs. 197 per candy F.P.
F. G. F. do.	,,	193 ,,
G. F. do.	,,	189 ,,
Good Oomras,	,,	[illegible] ,,
F. G. F. do	,,	[illegible] ,,
G. F. do.	,,	186 ,,

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. RAPESEED is still in fair request at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt. For WHEAT there are fewer buyers, but prices are nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS, with the limited export business doing, are naturally very quiet. By Steamer for Liverpool we quote £1-17-6 and by sailing ship £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS maintain the same position. At the moment the demand is small as becomes the season, but the market is, nevertheless, fairly [illegible]

COALS are most depressed. Davison's Hartley by steamer is offering at Rs. 17 [illegible] ton, to arrive, without finding buyers, and [illegible] Welsh Hartley, via Cape, at Rs. 16 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divd.	[illegible] per Sh.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	50,000	250	all	10 do.	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.s.	[illegible]
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	120 d.	250
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.s.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	33 p.s.	420
Bellary	126	1,000	all	[illegible]	700
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	4 p.s.	40
Indian Press Co.	7,000	250	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do.	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,850	all	170 do.	[illegible]
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	18 do.	[illegible]
East India Press Co.	362	1,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Press Co.	[illegible]	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000 xd.
[illegible] Co.	800	500	all	[illegible]	310
Framjee Press [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	500
Mofussil Press and Ginning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince of W. Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sassoon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scinde [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scinde & [illegible] Cotton Press Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	165 do.	[illegible]
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	15	500	all	12 p.s.	300 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,050	14 p.s.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	all	30 p.s.	1,350
Alfred Mills Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,525
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhowanjee M. and P. Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	300	2,000		40 p.	1,600
[illegible]	900	1,000	all	60 p.	1,165
Bombay Hemp and Jute Company	2,000	300	[illegible]		275
[illegible] Mills	1,800	100	all	[illegible]	155
Colaba S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central India S. and W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s. s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 470 tons, Captain M. Wodehouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE ship MAGDALA, 1,239 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (March 19th), with a cargo of 1,586 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship PREMIER, 1,392 tons, Captain T. McGilvey, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (March 20th), with a cargo of 1,890 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship LUCY A. NICKELS, 1,395 tons, Captain D. Nickels, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool (March 28th), with a cargo of 1,730 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev. Father Mr. Darling and nine deck passengers.

THE s. s. ZERBINO, 917 tons, Captain S. Dewdney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 23rd), via London, Malta, Port Said, Kurrachee, and via the Suez Canal, with three seamen, and general cargo from Kurrachee. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Premier	McGilvey	Liverpool, Mar 20.
	Lucy A. Nickels	Nickels	Liverpool, Mar 28.
July 1	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, June 29
2	Zerbino (s)	Dewdney	Liverpool, Apr 23.
	Magdala	Jones	Cardiff, Mar 19.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Wodehouse	Calcutta, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Benefactress	Shields	Rangoon.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta.

The Steamer Zerbino, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.

28 Tuscany (s) ......Green ......Port Said, June 7.

William G. Putnam, Pitts ......Callout, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.

28 Bellona (s)

Colmnotar (s)

Deccan (s)

Navarino

Crusader (s)

Queen Margaret (s).

St. Osyth (s)

[illegible]cella (s)

Chrysomene

City of Lucknow

City of Sparta

Inchgreen

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—2 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Dawoor; 465 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 13 packages hardware and 10 cases ball thread, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy; 10 cases metal sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 12 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rehimatoola.

King Richard s—[illegible] casks paints and 10 cases copal varnish, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—201 boxes window glass, Ardeshir and Co.

Childwall Hall s—2 packages hardware, Tyebally Dawoodjee.

Nizam s—10 cases gin, Bank of Bombay.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—37 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—10 cases champagne, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—75 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Ootarigur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—135 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 70 bales wool, Ramdew Foolchund; 36 bales wool, Thackersey Gopaljee; 7 bales wool, Samuldass Kimutram; 108 bales wool, Khemchund Nensey; 37 bales cotton, Namechund Gokulchund; 121 bales cotton, Haridass Toolsedass; 1 bale wool, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co.; 3,000 cwts wheat, Tejpall Gupjee.

Nizam s—4,801 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Egbert s—71 bales cotton, Currim Pudumsee; 10 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Chand Mahamedally and Co.; 32 bales wool, Heerjee Khetsey; 110 cwts coir yarn, Kletsee Dhurumsee.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge—9,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 1,800 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 41 cwts coffee, Dawood bhoy Hassam; 14 bales hides, Hasum Noormahamed.

FOR FALMOUTH.

St Nicholas s—500 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Glandinorwig—300 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nizam s—63 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Nizam s—60 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—[illegible] and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—112 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and [illegible]

FOR SUEZ.

Nizam s—50 cwts coffee, M Mahamedally Misree.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1881 Childwall Hall (s), Tree[illegible]—W. & A. Graham & Co.

2111 Egbert (s), Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.

1389 [illegible] (s), [illegible]—W. & A. Graham & Co.

917 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—The Captain.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.

FOR HAVRE.

1000 Lalla [illegible], [illegible]—George [illegible] & Co.

860 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.

FOR LONDON.

1400 Stockbridge, Lane—G. Willie & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

[illegible] St. Nichols, Hill—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

[illegible] Atmosphere, Wright—P[illegible] & Co.

[illegible] Casa, Coombs—Farnham & Co.

720 Dumphaile Castle, [illegible]—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1402 Tanjore (s), Almond—P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 6th July.

FOR RANGOON.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—Joseph Soares.

1173 Burmah, Crockett—Wallace & Co.

1250 Feronia, Campbell—Wallace & Co.

947 Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—The Captain.

FOR DUNKIRK.

782 St. Andrew, McLean—The Captain.

FOR JAVA.

1286 Almora, Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CARWAR.

243 Flying Cloud, Williams—Finlay, Scott & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1363 Alice D. Cooper, Humphrey—The Captain.

1588 Alexander Yeo, [illegible]—Finlay, Muir & Co.

[illegible] Barlemna, [illegible]—The Captain.

1492 British Princess, Johns—[illegible]

1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.

1235 Cashmere, [illegible]—The Captain.

1145 Europa, [illegible]—The Captain.

[illegible] Laura Carroll, Prendergast—[illegible] Wyllie & Co.

1201 Golconda, [illegible]

1363 Glyn M[illegible]

810 Irverauon, [illegible]

706 Kotoa (s), M[illegible]

1395 Lucy A. N[illegible]—The Captain.

1239 Magdala, [illegible]

[illegible] Muis, [illegible]

[illegible] Nellie M[illegible]

1113 Or[illegible]

[illegible] Premier, M[illegible]

503 Rak[illegible]

1412 T[illegible]

1293 Winged Hu[illegible]—[illegible] Captain.

1295 Whittier, [illegible]

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, N[illegible]

[illegible] Emanuel, N[illegible]

[illegible] Sultan, Nacoda.

[illegible] Rodrin, Nacoda.

[illegible]

[illegible]Y AND BOMBAY [illegible]

[illegible]—(Harbour Defence.)

[illegible]—(Harbour Defence.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 29.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 1.

Maclachlan, Lieut Col, Madras R H A, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 30.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Poona.

JULY 1.

Birch, Major, Bengal Cavalry, on Medl Cert, to England.

JULY 2.

Dawson, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poorundheer.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 28.)

Mr G T Walker, Assistant Commisr, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Settlement Officer, and posted to the Mooltan Settlement.

Lieut W T Shone, R. E., Assist Engr, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 26.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut G S Eyre, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Quartermaster, 5th N I, vice Captain H F Woodcock, vacated on completion of his tenure of office.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surgeon Major J Hendley, appointed Superintending Surgeon Major Presidency Circle, is directed to proceed to Calcutta to take over the administrative medical duties of that circle.

Deputy Surgeon General J Lamprey, M D is directed to proceed with[out] delay to Meean Meer, and take over the administrative medical duties of the Lahore Circle, from Officiating Deputy Surgeon General H B Hassard.

With the sanction of the Government of India, Surgeon Major C S Close, is transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Presidency for duty, and will proceed to Dinapore for medical charge, of C Battery 11th Brigade R A at that Station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars—Capt W G Lawrell to England, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Col R Young to England, pending retirement from the service.

21st Foot—Major E N L'Estrange to England, for nine months on urgent private affairs.

34th Foot—Lieut E F Marriott to England, to appear before a medical board.

56th Foot—Capt W F H Jones to England, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Capt M L Elliot to remain at Murree, for sixty days on medical certificate.

92nd Foot—Capt H V Brooke to remain in England, from 24th July to 24th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major F Pennington to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon A W Snedden, M D, to England, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·708
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	[illegible]
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	562.
Fall of Rain	0·16
Total fall during month	0·06
,, ,, year	35·43
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of the 2nd	0·01

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 4	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 4	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 9	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	,, 21	3-0 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 6	2-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Pattern Packet or Parcel of Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which is first in the Schedule except where the covers are marked by some other route, or where the first route is not the most economical [illegible] of a higher rate of postage [illegible] [illegible] amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

[illegible] oz.

Germany, [illegible]

Spain, [illegible]

Luxemburg, [illegible]

Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland [illegible]

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

Monday .... [illegible]

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Via Singapore and Torres straits.

Monday .... July 9

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday .... July 21 | Saturday .... Aug. 18

[illegible] Sept. 15

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gwadur, Muscat, and Jask on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Wednesday during the rainy season.

Wednesday .... July 4

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossi-be and Majunga, forwarded by Packet to Aden and thence onward by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to [illegible] annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by stamps [illegible] is compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossi-be and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route to Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every [illegible] ounces, prepayment compulsory.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, VIA ADEN.

Friday .... July 20

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Coasting Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every [illegible]

The steamers of the [illegible] Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday will [illegible] further notice, be discontinued and Mails for Mangalore and [illegible] will be forwarded by the regular Coast [illegible] leaving on every Saturday.

Book and Sample Packets [illegible] Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets [illegible] be posted up to 1 p.m. at the G. P. O. and [illegible] up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer [illegible] above shown.

[illegible] hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

[illegible] packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office has been abolished, and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

[illegible] Office has been established at the Bori Bunder Railway Station [illegible] Letters and Papers [illegible] late for the Mail at the General Post Office, are received [illegible]

[illegible]

MAILS.	At Gen. Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At Gen. Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bori Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	4-30 P.M. of previous day.	[illegible]
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for [illegible], Nagotna, Mahad, Khe[illegible], [illegible] and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	
For ditto on the [illegible] Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, [illegible] Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	

[illegible] registered letters and bangy parcels for despatch by all mail [illegible] received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

[illegible]—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at [illegible], 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The [illegible] post goes out at 4-30 P.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal. For Rutnagherry, Southern Concan, &c., at 10 A.M., and Madras Presidency at 1-20 P.M. and for Sinde, Kattywar, and [illegible] at 4 P.M. for the South-Eastern line as far as Poona [illegible]. The Overland Mail for England during the rainy [illegible] is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and [illegible] Late papers are received, on payment of [illegible] stamps of As. 2, up to [illegible], at Apollo Bunder and on [illegible] till the hour of the steamer's departure [illegible] at an [illegible] fee of 4 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding [illegible] tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, above 1 and not exceeding [illegible] tolahs 2 annas; on letters to the United Kingdom not [illegible] by Southampton or Brindisi ½ ounce 12 annas, via [illegible] Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 5 annas, 1 ounce 10 annas.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20¼ by 13¾ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...	Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers	1 0
Mounted on Cloth	8 As. extra.
,, ,, with Rollers 10	,,

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

\. It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO Rs. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BLACKWELL—July 1st, at Military Square, Fort, Marguerite Maud, the elder twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Blackwell, aged 5 months.

MELVIN—July 2nd, at Malabar Hill, Gracie Brownlee, only surviving child of William F. Melvin, aged 18 months and 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PLATTS—June 23rd, at Chittagong, the wife of F. T. Platts, [illegible] of a daughter.

TOMLINSON—June 27th, at Nellore, the wife of John H. Tomlinson, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS—June [illegible], at Simla, Maggie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. [illegible] Francis, aged [illegible] months.

HIGGINBOTHAM—June 20th, of fever, Mr. Higginbotham, [illegible] planter of [illegible]

LYNCH—June 25th, at Montgomery, Punjab, Michael Lynch, District Engineer, aged 41 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1877.

THE appointment of Commissioner in Sind is the most important and lucrative post in the patronage of the Government of Bombay, and the departure of its present incumbent, Colonel Sir William Merewether, demands more than a passing allusion. When Sir Bartle Frere was appointed Commissioner in Lord Falkland's time, the principle was affirmed by the Secretary of State that the office was one which should usually be held by selection from the Civil Service. The nomination of a military officer by Lord Falkland in opposition to his council was disapproved of by the Secretary of State, and until the appointment of Sir William Merewether in 1867 the post was held by civilians. The past career of Sir William, both military and civil, his intimate acquaintance with frontier affairs and the early civil administration of the district of the Upper Sind Frontier, rendered him peculiarly competent to fill a post to which he possessed every claim [illegible] administra[illegible] settled districts of Bombay. Thirty years ago a notification of Government in the Political Department, dated October 27, recorded "the approbation of the Governor in "Council of the admirable conduct and daring "spirit of Lieutenant Merewether who has "achieved a signal and most important service." Colonel Dundas in reporting the success gained by Lieutenant Merewether and one hundred and thirty two men of all ranks over the combined Boogtee tribe of Beloochees on the 1st October 1847 wrote as follows:—"To the conduct of "Lieutenant Merewether I would most parti"cularly call the attention of His Excellency "the Commander-in-Chief. This officer though "young in years and service has been most "actively employed in the field throughout that "service, and always with credit. He wears a "medal for the battle of Hyderabad and has "since he joined the Sind Horse [illegible] "a first rate cavalry officer." The force of freebooters attacked on this occasion [illegible] on the Lamanee river [illegible] including 25 horsemen. Such was the obstinacy of their resistance that [illegible] whole force escaped capture [illegible]. The horse which Lieutenant Merewether rode was wounded, and the loss of men on our side in killed or wounded was very trifling.

We do not propose to follow Sir William's military career at any great length. The credit which he had earned at its commencement was not diminished in his subsequent services at the siege of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, in the troublous times of the Mutiny, and in the operations conducted from Aden against the Foodlitee tribe in 1865. Two years later he commanded the reconnoitring party despatched to Abyssinia, and was present at the crowning battle of Magdala. The term of military civilian, so often misused in the present day, and sneered at by men whose progressive titles in the army are won under punkahs in political offices of moderate labour and responsibility, and who have never served in the field, is no empty phrase in the case of an officer who, whilst he has attained the highest civil administrative office in Western India under the Bombay Government, has also won the decoration of a Companion of the Bath and of a Knight Commander of the Star of India for active war service. After a brief term of office as Secretary to Government in the Military Department, [illegible] appointed to the Residency at Aden, Sir William Merewether was appointed Commissioner in Sind ten years ago. It was not, however, until July 1869 that he actually assumed the direction of affairs in a province where his civil duties had hitherto been confined to the paternal administration of the tribes on the frontier and the settlement of the frontier district of Upper Sind.

We have recently in a series of articles discussed the political administration of frontier affairs, and with that part of Sir William's administration we shall not further deal. On the Council of the Secretary of State he will continue to exercise some influence over their development, but his connection with the regular internal administration of Sind will cease in a few days, and as his successor will only reign in Sind for a few months the history of that province as a separate administration will practically be closed with his departure. "The most "perfect beauty has a mole," and in various details of revenue administration, salt and abkaree revenue, those who are interested in the subject can hear the action of the present Commissioner of Sind freely criticised. But no man in the province possesses fuller information on the tangled nexus of canals and the eccentricities of the Indus, and no public servant has ever worked with more heart and soul for a province than Sir William. Deeply interested in the material progress of Sind, the Breakwater at Manora, and the Harbour Works which our special correspondent recently described, would never have been carried through but for his obstinate advocacy. In the accommodation now afforded to the increasing number of ships stimulated by an important trade in grain and seeds, Government have at last recognised the importance of improved dredging machinery and further expenditure; but to Sir William is due the credit of having foreseen these consequences and carried through the works already completed in the teeth of many difficulties, financial and departmental. His advocacy of municipal institutions has led to their introduction on a much larger scale in Sind than in any other part of the Presidency. We are not sure that he has not gone too far in this direction, and by his influence induced mere villages of 600 inhabitants to enrol themselves amongst institutions the principles of which are unintelligible to them. But the revenue, conservancy, health and public works of the large towns of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpore are sufficient proof of the care and attention bestowed upon them. In a province so cut off from the seat of Government as Sind the chief authority has great influence, and geniality and honesty no less than a strong will are essential to the smooth working of all departments. There is not a frontier chief reclaimed from a life of freebooting, or a zemindar on the Muncher Lake, who will not learn with regret that the Commissioner has left Sind, and his departure will be a social loss to Kurrachee, to the non-official no less than the official community. The completion of the Indus Valley Railway, the partition of Sind when the frontier scheme is finally matured, and the temporary arrangement which is to be made for continuing the office of Commissioner, all point to the separation of Sind from Bombay and the effacement of the province from the map of Indian administrations. Sir William Merewether may be considered the last Commissioner, and in a page of history which opens with the name of Sir Charles Napier, and records the first successes of Sir Bartle Frere, the closing periods are not the least important or the least creditable.

HAS not His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley exceeded his powers by reducing Quartermaster Sergeant Miller to the ranks after the failure of the court-martial to convict that unfortunate non-commissioned officer of the offence laid to his charge? We read in the Articles of War (Article 14) that "no officer or soldier who "shall be acquitted or convicted of any offence "shall be liable to be tried a second time by "the same or any other court-martial for the "same offence; and no finding, opinion, or sen"tence given by any court-martial, and signed "by the president thereof, shall be revised more "than once, nor shall any additional evidence "in respect of any charge on which the pri"soner then stands arraigned be received by the "court on any revision." The clear intention of this article is to adopt the well-known rule of English law that a man cannot be tried twice for the same offence, and to provide that an officer or soldier who has been once arraigned before a court-martial, and against whom the prosecution has, for whatever reason, broken down, shall enjoy absolute immunity from any further trial for the same offence. The object of this just provision would, however, be utterly defeated if power were reserved to colonels or commanders-in-chief to punish on their own authority officers or soldiers whom courts-martial have failed to convict. As regards non-commissioned officers there is a special Article of War (article 137) on which Sir Charles Staveley probably relies—for we can find no other bearing on the question—and which runs to this effect:—"A non-commissioned officer not being an "army schoolmaster may be reduced to "the ranks by the sentence of a regimental "or other court-martial; or by the orders "of the Commander-in Chief, or the Co"lonel of the regiment." Under this article the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army might unquestionably have reduced Sergeant Miller to the ranks without sending him to be tried by a court-martial; but, having once elected to try him by such a court, we hold that Sir Charles Staveley thereby forfeited his own right to punish him. The meaning of article 137 cannot be that a non-commissioned officer may be tried and punished by a court-martial, and then reduced to the ranks by the [illegible] Commander-in-Chief. This, [illegible] Sir Charles Staveley seems [illegible] to be opposed to [illegible] Articles of War and of [illegible]

THE ICE FAMINE.

[illegible] the Concert, H. E. the Governor received a deputation consisting of Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. [illegible], and Mr. [illegible], who presented a memorial [illegible] praying His Excellency to make a strict inquiry into the causes of the recent failure of the ice supply, and to take away from Messrs. Tudor and Co. the lease of the Government Ice House if it appeared that they had not fulfilled the terms of their contract. The Governor discussed the question at some length, saying he was glad to receive the memorial, and was only surprised the citizens of Bombay had not moved in the matter before, as the scarcity of ice was felt as a terrible privation throughout the whole Presidency. He promised to call upon the Ice Committee for an explanation of their alleged neglect of duty, and to require Messrs. Tudor & Co. to satisfy the Government that they had not forfeited their claim to have the lease of the Ice House continued to them. [illegible]

[illegible] CONCERT.

[illegible] have the promoters of [illegible] known as the Popular Concerts given in the Town Hall had more occasion to be satisfied with their efforts than [illegible] the result of the Concert yesterday afternoon, which was attended with so complete a success. It was what we hope we may regard as the inauguration of a series of such pleasant reunions to be given at stated intervals, [illegible] cultivated taste of the community [illegible] reasonably satisfied, and the general [illegible] in musical expression, in its various forms, [illegible] find adequate gratification. A very large and appreciative audience, such as that which assembled in the Town Hall yesterday, and the [illegible] of such unquestioned musical talent as was exhibited on this occasion, are factors which the Organ Committee ought to know how to reckon with for their future guidance [illegible] which we hope to see in fruitful [illegible] during the present season.

The programme was not executed in its integrity on account of the sudden and regretted illness of an accomplished lady who had undertaken to sing two of the songs set down. The embarrassment thus occasioned was, however, happily surmounted by two ladies, who, at a few hours' notice, kindly supplemented the programme, and thus rendered invaluable service. All who took part in this Concert are well known to Town Hall audiences; we therefore refrain from noticing in detail the Programme. [illegible] suffice it to say, that [illegible] themselves with heartiness [illegible] to earning, of course, unrestrained applause, and the younger tenor sharing equally the [illegible] favours of a delighted audience to whom he yielded to an *encore*. A young gentleman amateur presided at the Organ, which unfortunately played him an embarrassing trick or two in the "Cujus Animam," but happily it was on its good behaviour in the Toccata of Bach, and the Andante of Beethoven. His Excellency the Governor was present with his staff, and at the close he gratified the artists who had taken part in the performance with some hearty and genuine expressions of the delight he had experienced during the hour's entertainment.

CHOLERA ON MALABAR HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your description of the outbreak of cholera on Malabar Hill in your issue of the 30th inst., I would point out for the satisfaction of the residents around Ambawady that the total number of deaths from the 1st to the 30th of June in the "shanties" you allude to was four, and that since Friday last there have been no other cases of cholera in these huts. You have been misinformed when you state that nine deaths from cholera occurred in Ambawady on Thursday last, as the total number of deaths from cholera on Malabar Hill on this day was but three.

I inspected the huts in Ambawady on Thursday evening; a death had just occurred, but there were no fresh cases. I again inspected the locality on Friday morning, and there was then no one ill either with cholera or diarrhœa. I gave orders that the leaf roofs should be taken off any huts in which the disease again appeared. Late on Friday evening another case occurred, and the roof of the hut in which the woman was attacked lived was removed, and the other people in the building [illegible].

Those rooms in which persons had been attacked were vacated, the walls limewashed, and all obstructions to the free admission of air removed.

The inside of all these huts was clean, but the ground, as you pointed out, is very damp. The people sleep on the damp ground, and it is marvellous that they preserve their health as well as they do.

The owner of the huts, Mr. Dongersey, was prosecuted by the Executive Engineer in May last and fined Rs. 2, and the huts were allowed to stand till after the monsoon. The destruction of these huts in the rains is not a light matter; the people who now occupy them cannot live out in the open air during the monsoon, and if their dwellings are removed, it is virtually driving them into the overcrowded servants' quarters of the neighbouring bungalows.

2nd July. T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

\. The Health Officer evidently makes no allusion to people who were seized with cholera in Ambawady, but died elsewhere.—ED. B. G.

BHOWNUGGUR HIGH COURT AND ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contributor who writes in your issue of the 28th instant so kindly of his first visit to Bhownuggur has made a mistake regarding the High Court and Alfred High School buildings. They were designed by Major C. Mant, R. E., and are in the Indo-Saracenic style—a style which Major Mant has made a special study. R. B. S.

Bhownuggur, June 30.

THE SUPPOSED TREASURES AT MECCA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You do well to doubt that wonderful statement from a French source, about the great treasures in the sepulchres at Mecca—a full-plumed canard of the very first feather. In the first place, the three holy sepulchres, those of Mohamed, Omar and Abu-Bakr, are not at Mecca at all but at Medineh, and secondly, somewhere about A. D. 1810, the Wahabee Sultan, Abdallah Ebn-Saood, captured both Mecca and Medineh, butchered the Turkish garrison with many of the oldest and most venerated Seyyeds and Shereefs, desecrated and plundered the tombs in question, together with the principal mosques, and then sent off the plunder of both cities to his own capital of Dereyeyah, remarking "Mahomed is dead, I am alive, and such wealth is safer in the hands of the living than of the dead;" and finally in conformity with the Wahabee maxim, "Kheyr-el-kaboor id-dowaris" (the best sepulchres are those of which no trace is left), levelled these three tombs and all others in both towns to the dust, so that it is hard to conceive how any one of them could have remained unopened since A. D. 1415. D.

MILL LABOUR IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to an extract from the *Englishman* which you published a few days ago, allow me to remark that the writer shows himself to be utterly ignorant of the state of things in the mofussil when he takes it upon himself to contradict in a most dogmatic manner the statement made by Miss Carpenter in her report to Lord Salisbury, to the effect that the mill-hands in India had to work from twelve to thirteen hours daily. I can vouch from personal observation that the old lady was right for once in her life; the hours are as she stated—namely, from half-past 5 a. m. till half-past 6 p. m. with an interval of half an hour during the day. These hours are for young and old alike, and that with the thermometer often at 130°. There is no denying that Miss Carpenter held mistaken views on many Indian subjects, and was constantly suggesting impracticable reforms (witness her idea that the separate cell system should be introduced into our Indian jails), her suggestions showing that she knew very little about the matter under discussion, her flying visits to India giving her no time to gain a proper insight into matters upon which she undertook to report. Besides, being anything but popular with Europeans out here, she had principally to associate with natives; indeed, her sympathies appear to have been entirely with that section of the community, for with her the 'poor White' was nowhere, consequently she drew the bulk of her information from native sources, and we know how reliable they, as a rule, are, and cannot wonder if her ideas on many Indian subjects were erroneous. However, let that be as it may; if her report has the effect of mitigating the slavery to which the wretched mill workers here are condemned, then, in spite of her idiosyncrasies and occasional failures, her journeyings to and fro will not have been in vain, and she will have earned a right to lasting gratitude from the natives of India. C.

MR. MEHTA'S ACTION AT THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the public meeting held on Saturday last in the Town Hall, presided over by H. E. the Governor, a most deplorable figure was cut by Mr. P. M. Mehta, who, I dare say, far exceeded his bounds in delivering a speech in a public meeting (where the ruler of Bombay presided) in a most [illegible] and distasteful. I am at a loss to know whether the Parsee or the Hindoo community deputed or authorised Mr. Mehta to address the meeting, oppose the resolution, and put an amendment without [illegible] reason. Instead of decorously and honourably [illegible] a requisition before H. E. the President showing our regret and asking His Excellency's kind [illegible] to form a Volunteer Corps of [illegible] only by way of proving our genuine warm loyalty always displayed towards the British Crown, and which ever we will. [illegible] both communities to do so. I may venture to assert that several honourable native gentlemen [illegible] with me, who, I may say, [illegible] the following facts been laid before His Excellency he would have paid greater attention and attached better importance to the proposition. Are we not aware that, after the meeting of 1857, a Volunteer Corps was formed in Bombay of [illegible] and Parsee gentlemen? But unfortunately, owing to the irregularity of the members of the corps, it was dissolved. Then we should rest contented that, although we are now excluded, yet time was when we had the honour to be volunteers along with the British, and faithful and loyal towards the British Crown. Thus I say, the matter would have assumed a favourable aspect, and produced a wholesome impression on the gentlemen assembled there. And His Excellency, I doubt not, would have been well pleased with it. I am surprised to find—nay more, my soul is sick and my ear is pained by hearing and seeing on every such occasion—[illegible] a few native gentlemen, who should come forward [illegible] every public business and injure the [illegible] without the least authority or consent of the community in question—[illegible] which is always done [illegible]. Surely [illegible] such hasty proceedings. [illegible] I remain, &c.,

July 2. [illegible] BHANDOOPWALLA.

THE MERITS OF COURTS-MARTIAL AS TRIBUNALS OF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your remarks on Serjeant Miller's court-martial you appear to overlook the fact that he was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having written and sent for publication the letter signed "Observer;" and that in his defence the prisoner confined himself to denying the writing and sending of it, leaving the court to draw the conclusion. The court was once satisfied that the letter was written by him, and when they found the great similarity of handwriting between the letter signed "Observer" and that signed "H. W. Miller," I do not wonder at their arriving at the decision they did. Granting that the letter of "Observer" was written by Miller (and if it was not, why did he not deny it?), and granting that the letter did appear in the *Standard*, it would be splitting straws indeed to quibble over the question whether he sent it for publication or not; he did not write the letter for nothing, I suppose, and I maintain, that the evidence was ample to convict him of the offence, which was the proof of "conduct," &c. I think that any officer sitting in a court-martial would at once consider that the writing of the letter alone, without reference as to whether the contents were true or false, particularly when the writer was a [illegible]

[illegible]

Whatever may be the shortcomings of courts-martial, [illegible] the civil courts, [illegible] public prints, [illegible] complaints made of England, and I have occasionally seen [illegible] case was not considered very creditable to the trained legal intellects [illegible] Mr. Bravo, I have [illegible] the pompous fussiness, [illegible] offices if [illegible] British army [illegible] MILES.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

EVIDENTLY when your special correspondent at Capua [illegible] left [illegible] that he should have left it [illegible] have donned it, and with [illegible] my pen with a like facility [illegible] worthy successor. The [illegible] indeed I despair of [illegible]

[illegible] in the monsoon, and to feel the patter of the first shower which will wash away the dust out of the air. People who have business in the plains are putting off their journey till the first few showers have cooled the air, visions of being seized by heat apoplexy haunting them; house proprietors are busy looking after their drains and the weak points in the roofs of their houses; the Municipality completing retaining walls to keep banks from tumbling down; and every one is providing himself with water-proof suits, in preparation for the annual deluge, which visits us during the next two months.

We have had the first State ball, the first set of theatrical performances, and we are to have several more of the latter entertainments, with plenty more of the former. Indeed, balls galore,—but, [illegible] balls of ceremony and State at which the mamma as well as the dress must be *en grand tenue*, [illegible] which all entitled to the entree into society are [illegible] as a duty, and to attend which is as much a matter of duty. Others again more select, but still brought by the [illegible] the guests invited to these are principally of the *Vere de Vere* class—the quiet, the good, the middle aged, the old, as well as the young. At these balls, the square dances predominate, and the round ones are not so furious, the suppers more luxurious, and more appreciated—but ah! there is a third class, the delights of which are known but to few to taste and enjoy. These are given by the bachelors of the Club in the Concert Rooms of Benmore. The invitations to these are not of the kind which could be called broadcast, the passport necessary to give you a claim or chance of having one of these much desired cards bestowed on you, and which is to form the open sesame to these halls of light, is principally youth, but youth rendered attractive by beauty, wit, and, how shall I express it, youth inclined to rush faster through life than was perhaps considered quite the thing by a slower-going past generation. The usages and stringent rules of society demand that chaperones must attend our youth, but if possible they would be dispensed with, so fearful are the revellers of having any check put on their spirits. And yet do not imagine that the only sounds to be heard in Simla are those of "revelry by night." There are others which draw the young as well as the old out of their homes, sounds the following of which, it is confidently hoped, will lead to mansions not built with hands.

We have a most attractive and attracting preacher, most assiduous in the discharge of his duties. He is as zealous [illegible]; not only does he hold the usual three services in the church each Sabbath day, but there is a daily one, sometimes two each day. Thus society is divided, some are continually in the ball room, or places of amusement equally wicked, some always in the church, or at gatherings of a like degree of goodness. Some amongst us weary of single blessedness, and longing for the comforts of home, with a cheerful partner, who would "halve our sorrows and double our joys," look round on the numerous lovely faces by which we are surrounded this season, but feel equally unable to decide as to which they should choose, not caring for a partner who would be continually in the ball room, or one who would be as constantly in the church—home, and the arrangements for comfort in it, would be as much neglected in the one case as the other.

Simla is fuller this year than it has ever yet been; scarce a house vacant, all the hotels full, the Club overflowing, members complaining of not being able to get accommodation, and seriously thinking of withdrawing. The project of starting a second and supplementary club is still talked about, but has not progressed to a further stage, and, therefore, is no nearer completion.

"Peterhoff" is now occupied by the Viceregal party; the additions are completed sufficiently to admit of the rooms being resided in, but the private theatre is not finished. Some scene painters and decorators have arrived from Calcutta, and are busily engaged in preparing a suitable temple for representations of amateur Thespian art, and yet it is not all play. Our members of Council are continually busy drawing up bills to lay before the fortnightly meetings in the Council chamber, especially our new legislative member. He is working hard, renovating, altering and codifying the laws and regulations for the benefit of all classes and grades of the heterogeneous mass of human beings which compose the population of this land. The next bill to be brought forward, I hear, is to be on the subject of the relations between master and servant. The Fuller case [illegible] doubt point the moral to the treatment of the latter by the former. But who will take up the cause of the greatly abused and long suffering master who can get no redress at the hands of justice, for the many wrongs they have to endure at the hands of lazy indolent servants?

The Government of India are determined to deal impartially with the press; no one newspaper is to be permitted to learn a scrap of intelligence regarding its intentions or doings sooner than another, hence no correspondent can triumphantly send a single item of "news," even five minutes before the *Gazette* is published. This may in some measure account for news-letters seldom containing anything beyond local intelligence.

There is a subdued kind of rumour that Government have sent warning notes to England regarding the present state of the Moslem mind in India, and beyond the Frontier, and that though outwardly all is calm, smooth, and radiantly joyous, many are the anxious thoughts that fill the minds and rack the brains of our rulers, as to the responsible charge of the Empire. The "precautionary military arrangements" referred to in late telegrams appear to be the fruit of these warnings, and anxiously is the reply being waited for in high quarters at least such is to be gathered from the scraps of "talk" one hears even in the whirl of gaiety. As yet we hear nothing of the doings of our new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, he being only the lesser luminary revolving round the greater here present. His light pales in the effulgence [illegible] however, what a point is likely to come before him for decision, sooner or later. In this wise, a scheme for supplying Simla with water during the dry months has long been before the local Government, and the ways and means by which the idea was to be put into effect been duly discussed in all its bearings. After due deliberation, the matter was decided a few months ago. Engineers have been at work surveying and reporting on the springs in the vicinity of the sanitarium, which could be made available in contributing the liquid element so much needed. These springs, the nearest which could be used, lie about fourteen miles to the north of Simla. The water will have to be brought in pipes through a district which does not belong to the British Government, though the independent States in which the springs exist, and the intermediate land lies, is under our "protection." It is requisite that a strip of territory on either side of the course which will have to be taken by the water pipes be protected from the depredations of cattle, and the axe of the wood cutter; this can only be done effectually by the Government taking possession of, and having full control over, the land. The petty chief who has sovereign sway over the district, naturally objects to giving up possession of his rights without a consideration. The equivalent he demands is large, and this is the question which will have to be decided before long by the Punjab Government, and this may lead to further discussions, whether it might not be advisable to relieve the same chieftain of a larger portion of his little territory at one and the same time, always of course for a consideration, to form what has also been long thought of, "the extension of Simla." The centre of the sanitarium is crowded, indeed in parts overcrowded; and we are beginning to feel the necessity of extending. All round the small extent which forms the area of the station lie independent States, belonging to various chiefs, of more or less importance, but who under British protection, leaving them no employment, as they had formerly in making petty wars each with his neighbours, are now dwindling down to the status of wealthy farmers. The land belongs to the Chief, and he receives the rents from his tenants. He would be equally happy and surer of the revenue which is his income, were he to receive these rents through the British Government, who might then with an easy conscience take the land for the location of their own white subjects. The climate is well suited to the Saxon race. Great would be the boon to many, both poor and rich, if some of the fertile spots in the hills could be thrown open to them to settle down on, while it would consolidate the power of Britain to have a race of her own sons and daughters growing up in the land and forming a bulwark against internal as well as external foes.

P. S.—As I am closing, the clouds have rolled up, and grandly has burst on us the first shower of the monsoon; the mists have descended on the hills, and the temperature has suddenly fallen ten degrees.

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.

DEATH OF MR. ARATHOON.

The [illegible] mail steamer which arrived at Bombay on [illegible] from Aden, [illegible] the passengers and crew of the Messageries steamer Meikong, wrecked on Cape Guardafui, on the night of the 17th June, 260 in number, were at the latter port, awaiting passage to Europe by the next steamer. There had been four casualties: two seamen drowned in landing from the wreck, one passenger, Mr. Albert Arathoon from Madras, and one of the ship's officers died from sunstroke prior to having been rescued by the s.s. Glenartney, on the 18th idem. Mr. Arathoon was a son of the late Mr. John Arathoon, the well-known diamond merchant of this city, and he was himself a dealer in precious stones. He lately closed his business here with the view of settling permanently in England, where his family have been residing for some little time. A letter from one of the passengers in the Meikong, hastily written at Aden, to catch the P. & O. steamer for Bombay, has been placed at our disposal, from which we gather a few particulars regarding the wreck of this steamer, and the death of Mr. Arathoon. The Meikong at the time she struck was going along under steam and sail at the rate of 14 miles an hour. The hour at which she struck is not stated, but we infer from other remarks in the letter, that it must have been in the day time, probably the early morning. It was probably also foggy, for the letter before us speaks of the steamer as being wrecked "not 30 yards from shore." There seems to have been an immediate scramble for the boats, and landing was effected with difficulty. Happily the s.s. Glenartney, one of the China steamers, taking home the first season's teas, saw the accident that befel the Meikong and laid to rescue the passengers. Before the Meikong struck, the Glenartney's captain, it appears, thought she was taking a wrong course and kept us in sight, and waited on the other side of the "rocks"—meaning, we presume, that the Glenartney waited on the north side of Ras Hafoon. The passengers of the Meikong, after getting on to land, had to walk for eight hours across a desert in the burning sun, and it was there that two of the casualties occurred. Poor Mr. Arathoon died of heat apoplexy, and another gentleman, to whom Mrs. Stan[illegible] brought gave her only bottle of drinking water, also dropped down and died. The heat was not the only danger to which the passengers were exposed; they were [illegible] by the savage inhabitants of the coast, and [illegible] probably have been carried off into the interior and [illegible] or murdered, if the Glenartney had not [illegible]. 260 out of the total crew and passengers [illegible] carried to Aden by the Glenartney and [illegible] to Aden, where the passengers received kind attentions from the European residents, especially from Mrs. Loch, wife of the British Resident. The passengers seem to have escaped with only the clothes they had on.—*Madras Mail.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 2ND JULY 1877.

Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday evening from London, gives some additional market information which we were unable to notice in our report of Saturday.

Respecting Cotton the only fresh intelligence is conveyed in the New York telegram of Saturday which quotes ready Mid. Uplands still at 12⅛ cents, September shipment at 12¼, an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. The day's receipts at the U. S. ports were 1,000 bales against 3,100 last year and 600 bales in 1875.

Wheat remains unchanged; Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, has advanced 3d. per quarter, but ex-warehouse is unaltered; Calcutta Rapeseed, to arrive, is 6d. and ex-warehouse 1s. per quarter lower. Bombay Linseed and Rapeseed are last quoted. Coffee in London is reported quiet, with a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 6d. in G. O. Native, but Mysore is again quoted at 90s., indicating apparently that the decline of 5s. quoted on Friday was a mistake. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has fallen 5s. per ton, Cochin being unaltered. Enfaced Rupee Paper is the same as on Friday. In Indian Exchange Bank shares an advance of ⅛s. is quoted in Orientals and Chartered Mercantile and £1 per share in Hong-Kong and Shanghai, Chartered being unaltered from the previous week.

It is currently reported here to-day that a Bombay firm, having houses in Liverpool and Manchester, has suspended payment. The liabilities are not supposed to be heavy, nor are they expected to fall on Bombay.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 30th ultimo shows the following alterations:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	7,10,117
" " Branches	Inc.	"	1,42,00[illegible]
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	2,38,[illegible]
Loans	Inc.	"	[illegible]
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	1,23,[illegible]
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	"	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	10,21,[illegible]5

These, although comparatively unimportant in amount, but so far as they go are in favour of easier money, and with accommodation obtainable in the open market at 3 per cent. per annum as against 6 per cent. the advertised minimum of the Bank, it is not unlikely that we may see a reduction in the latter at Wednesday's Board Meeting.

In STERLING EXCHANGE it has been almost a blank day as regards the business done. Rates are nominally unaltered from Saturday's quotations, but with somewhat easier accounts from Calcutta the Banks have shown more disposition to buy than formerly, both ready and forward. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9⅛d.	"

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at ⅛ per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight remains nominally at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, and we have not heard of any transactions, nor is there likely to be much done now pending the issue of the new loan, this day week. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 97⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅜.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet but steady. Bank shares are unaltered, and the same may be said of Land Companies. Press shares are steady, but the only changes are an advance of Rs. 10 in Berars and Rs. 20 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm and again the turn in favour of sellers. There is an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Colaba, Dhurrumsey, Fleming, Great Eastern, Maneckjee Petit and Orientals, and Rs. 10 in Alexandra, Khandeish, Mazagon and Sholapore.

COTTON is firm, but there has again been very little doing, and prices are unaltered. The Receipts yesterday were 522 bales, making only 1,580 bales for the three days. The clearances for sea for the six months ending on 30th June are in round numbers 761,000 bales, or 63,000 bales than the corresponding period last year. To-day's quotations are:—

Good Dhollera	Ready	Rs. 197 per candy F.P.	
F. G. F. do.	"	193	"
G. F. do.	"	189	"
Good Comra	"	[illegible]	"
F. G. F. do.	"	191	"
G. F. do.	"	186	"

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. RAPESEED is still in fair request at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt. For WHEAT there are fewer buyers, but prices are nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS, with the limited export business doing, are naturally very quiet. By Steamer for Liverpool we quote £1-17-6 and by sailing ship £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS maintain the same position. At the moment the demand is small as becomes the season, but the market is, nevertheless, fairly

COALS are most depressed. Davison's Hartley by steamer is offering at Rs. 17 per ton, to arrive, without finding buyers, and [illegible] Welsh Hartley, via Cape, at Rs. 16 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	[illegible]sh. Rs. per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. c.	12[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	714
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	8 do.	
Bank of Madras	60,00[illegible]	250	all	10 do.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	180 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	176	1,000	all	60	700
Berar Company (New)	155	860	all	40 p.s.	[illegible]
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	1[illegible] do	[illegible]
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	25 do	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	[illegible]
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	550	350	all	18 [illegible]	250
East India Press Co.	352	1,[illegible]	all	100	600
Fort Press Co.	50	6,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000 xd.
French Press Co.	800	500	all	[illegible] do	810
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	350	25 do	[illegible]
Prince of W. Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,500	250 do	[illegible]
Sassoon's Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	50 do	[illegible]
Scinde Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	750	87½ do	485
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	225	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	15[illegible]	850	all	12 p.c.	800 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	20 p.s.	1,3[illegible]
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,525
Anglo-India S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	...	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,165
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	[illegible]	...	275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s.	155
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	[illegible]
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	...	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	...	[illegible]
[illegible]msey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.	1,1[illegible]
[illegible] and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.	1,3[illegible]
[illegible]n	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.	1,3[illegible]
[illegible] & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,135
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000		975
[illegible]		1,000			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s. s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 470 tons, Captain M. Wodehouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE ship MAGDALA, 1,239 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (March 19th), with a cargo of 1,586 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship PREMIER, 1,392 tons, Captain T. McGilvey, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (March 20th), with a cargo of 1,890 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship LUCY A. NICKELS, 1,395 tons, Captain D. Nickels, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool (March 26th), with a cargo of 1,730 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev. Father Mr. Darling and nine deck passengers.

THE s. s. ZERBINO, 917 tons, Captain S. Dewdney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 23rd), via London, Malta, Port Said, Kurrachee, and via the Suez Canal, with three seamen, and general cargo from Kurrachee. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Premier	McGilvey	Liverpool, Mar 20.
	Lucy A. Nickels	Nickels	Liverpool, Mar 26.
July 1	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, June 29
2	Zerbino (s)	Dewdney	Liverpool, Apr 23.
	Magdala	Jones	Cardiff, Mar 19.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Wodehouse	Calcutta, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Benefactress	Shields	Rangoon.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta.

The Steamer Zerbino, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
28	Tuscany (s)	Green	Port Said, June 7.
	William G. Putnam	Pitts	Callcut, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
28	Bellona (s)	...	...
	Columbian (s)	...	...
	Deccan (s)	...	...
	Navarino (s)	...	...
	Crusader (s)	...	...
	Queen Margaret (s)	...	...
	St Osyth (s)	...	...
	[illegible]cella (s)	...	...
	Chrysomene	...	...
	City of Lucknow	...	...
	City of Sparta	...	...
	Inchgreen	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—2 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Dawoor; 865 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Summoodin; 13 packages hardware and 10 cases ball thread, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy; 50 cases metal sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 12 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.

King Richard s—8 casks paints and 10 cases copal varnish, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—200 boxes window glass, Ardeshir and Co.

Childwall Hall s—2 packages hardware, Tyebally Dawoodjee.

Nizam s—10 cases gin, Bank of Bombay.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—37 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—10 cases champagne, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—75 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—135 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 70 bales wool, Ramdew Poolchund; 36 bales wool, Thackersey Gopaljee; 7 bales wool, Samuldass Kimutram; 108 bales wool Khimji Mohammed Nensey; 37 bales cotton, Namechund Gokulchund; 121 bales cotton, Haridass Toolseedass; 1 bale wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Tejpail Gopjee.

Nizam s—4,801 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Egbert s—71 bales cotton, Currim Pudumsee; 10 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Chand Mahamedally and Co; 32 bales wool, Beerjee Khetsey; 110 cwts coir yarn, Khetsee Dhurumsee.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,800 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 41 cwts coffee, Dawood bhoy Hassam; 14 bales hides, Hasum Noormahamed.

FOR FALMOUTH.

St Nicholas s—500 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Glandinorwig—900 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nizam s—63 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Nizam s—60 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—200 [illegible] and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—112 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nizam s—80 cwts coffee, M Mahamedalloy Misree.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1361 Childwall Hall (s), Tregarthen—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1114 Egbert (s), Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1369 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
917 Zerbino (s) Dewdney—The Captain.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.

FOR HAVRE.

1099 Lalla, V[illegible]—George Lockhart & Co.
866 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.

FOR LONDON.

1405 [illegible]idge, Lang—G. Willie & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

792 St. Nicholas, Hill—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1370 Atmosphere, Wright—Pelly & Co.
1331 Cora, Coombs—Farnham & Co.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilder—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1403 Tanjore (s), Almond—P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 6th July.

FOR RANGOON.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—Joseph Soares.
1172 Burjeah, Crocket—Wallace & Co.
1250 Feronia, Campbell—Wallace & Co.
943 Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—The Captain.

FOR DUNKIRK.

782 St. Andrew, McLean—The Captain.

FOR JAVA.

1296 Almoor, Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CARWAR.

343 Flying Cloud, Williams—Finlay, Scott & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1363 Alice D. Cooper, Humphrey—The Captain.
1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
[illegible] Barteaux, Post—The Captain.
1492 British Princess, Johns—F. Scott & Co.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1238 Cashmere, Thomson—The Captain.
1145 Europa, Thoren—The Captain.
1189 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—G. Wylie & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1305 [illegible] Maiden, Cummins—N. Manuckjee & Co.
810 Inveranon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Koina (s), Morrison.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels—The Captain.
1239 Magdala, Jones—The Captain.
548 Mula (s), [illegible].
1183 Nellie Martin (s), Fox—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1392 Premier, McGilvey—The Captain.
593 Rekemany, [illegible].
1412 Tobique, Davis—The Captain.
1293 Winged Hunter, Panno—The Captain.
1295 Whittier, Swap—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
[illegible]1 Emanuel, Nacoda.
[illegible] Sultan, Nacoda.
[illegible] Roodrin, Nacoda.
[illegible]oda.

[illegible]Y AND BOMBAY MARINE.

[illegible]—(Harbour Defence.)
[illegible]ing.
[illegible]bour Defence.)

[illegible] 3.

[illegible]unker

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 29.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 1.

Maclachlan, Lieut Col, Madras R H A, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 30.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Poona.

JULY 1.

Birch, Major, Bengal Cavalry, on Medl Cert, to England.

JULY 2.

Dawson, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poorundhur.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 28.)

Mr G T Walker, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Settlement Officer, and posted to the Mooltan Settlement.

Lieut W T Shone, R E, Assist Engr, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 26.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut G S Eyre, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Quartermaster, 5th N I, vice Captain H F Woodcock, vacated on completion of his tenure of office.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surgeon Major J Hendly, appointed Superintending Surgeon Major Presidency Circle, is directed to proceed to Calcutta to take over the administrative medical duties of that circle.

Deputy Surgeon General J Lumsdaine, M D is directed to proceed with[illegible] delay to Meean Meer, and take over the administrative medical duties of the Lahore Circle, from Officiating Deputy Surgeon General H B Hassard.

With the sanction of the Government of India, Surgeon Major C S Close, is transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Presidency for duty, and will proceed to Dinapore for medical charge, of C Battery 11th Brigade R A at that Station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars—Capt W G Lawrell to England, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Col R Young to England, pending retirement from the service.

21st Foot—Major E N L'Estrange to England, for nine months on urgent private affairs.

34th Foot—Lieut E F Marriott to England, to appear before a medical board.

56th Foot—Capt W F H Jones to England, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Capt M L Elliot to remain at Murree, for sixty days on medical certificate.

92nd Foot—Capt H V Brooke to remain in England, from 24th July to 24th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major F Pennington to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon A W Sheddon, M D, to England, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·708
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	552.
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	0·06
" " " year	35·43
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of the 2nd	0·03

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July	6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	"	4	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	"	4	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	"	9	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	"	21	3-0 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	"	6	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	"	6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 8 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route, or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

per ½ oz. As. Pie.

Germany, [illegible] Spain, United States of America, France, [illegible] Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland ... 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.

Monday ... July 9

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Via Singapore and Torres Straits.

Monday ... July 9

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday	July 21	Saturday	Aug. 18
		"	Sept. 15

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Wednesday during the rainy season.

Wednesday ... July 4

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Mojunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Mojunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA ADEN.*

Friday ... July 29

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday will, until further notice, be discontinued and Mails for Rutnagiri and [illegible]orts will be forwarded by the regular Contract Steamers leaving on every Saturday.

Registered [illegible] Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets [illegible] be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late [illegible] to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer above shown.

The [illegible]st hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The [illegible] packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office has been abolished, and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A [illegible] Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway [illegible] where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received [illegible]

N. Letters or Papers can be posted [illegible] Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Latest hour for Posting. At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	Latest hour for Posting. At Branch Post Offices.	Latest hour for Posting. At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Se[illegible]oor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	1 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
[illegible]r ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., [illegible]r Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, [illegible]olee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
[illegible] ditto on the S. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, Uran and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

[illegible]istered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail [illegible]ceived, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

[illegible]ERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at [illegible], 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The [illegible] post goes out at 4-30 P.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, [illegible]al Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal. For Rutnagherry, Southern Concan, &c., at 10 A.M., and Mad[illegible]sidency at 1-20 P.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and [illegible]t 4 30 A.M.; for the South-Eastern line as far as Poona [illegible] A.M. The Overland Mail for England during the rainy [illegible] is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and [illegible]t 3-30 P.M. Late packets are received, on payment of [illegible]stage of As. 2, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder and on [illegible]ll the hour of the steamer's departure (5 P.M.) at an [illegible]al fee of 4 annas. Postage on inland letters not ex[illegible] ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, above 1 and not exceed[illegible] 2 tolahs 2 annas. On letters to the United Kingdom not [illegible] ½ ounce via Brindisi 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas; via [illegible]pton not exceeding ½ ounce 5 annas, 1 ounce 10 annas.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BLACKWELL—July 1st, at Military Square, Fort, Marguerite Maud, the elder twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Blackwell, aged 5 months.

MELVIN—July 2nd, at Malabar Hill, Gracie Brownlee, only surviving child of William F. Melvin, aged 18 months and 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PLATTS—June 23rd, at Chittagong, the wife of F. T. Platts, Esq., of a daughter.

TOMLINSON—June 27th, at Nellore, the wife of John H. Tomlinson, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS—June 22nd, at Simla, Maggie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Francis, aged 9 months.

HIGGINBOTHAM—June 20th, of fever, Mr. Higginbotham, tea planter of Selgunga.

LYNCH—June 25th, at Montgomery, Punjab, Michael Lynch, District Engineer, aged 41 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1877.

THE appointment of Commissioner in Sind is the most important and lucrative post in the patronage of the Government of Bombay, and the departure of its present incumbent, Colonel Sir William Merewether, demands more than a passing allusion. When Sir Bartle Frere was appointed Commissioner in Lord Falkland's time, the principle was affirmed by the Secretary of State that the office was one which should usually be held by selection from the Civil Service. The nomination of a military officer by Lord Falkland in opposition to his council was disapproved of by the Secretary of State, and until the appointment of Sir William Merewether in 1867 the post was held by civilians. The past career of Sir William, both military and civil, his intimate acquaintance with frontier affairs and the early civil administration of the district of the Upper Sind Frontier, rendered him peculiarly competent to fill a post to which he possessed every claim except that of [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] administration of the more settled districts of Bombay. Thirty years ago a notification of Government in the Political Department, dated October 27, recorded "the approbation of the Governor in "Council of the admirable conduct and daring "spirit of Lieutenant Merewether who has "achieved a signal and most important service." Colonel Dundas in reporting the success gained by Lieutenant Merewether and one hundred and thirty two men of all ranks over the combined Boogtee tribe of Beloochees on the 1st October 1847 wrote as follows:—"To the conduct of "Lieutenant Merewether I would most parti"cularly call the attention of His Excellency "the Commander-in-Chief. This officer though "young in years and service has been most "actively employed in the field throughout that "service, and always with credit. He wears a "medal for the battle of Hyderabad and has "since he joined the Sind Horse proved himself "a first rate cavalry officer." The force of freebooters attacked on this occasion near Pulujee on the Lemanee river was full seven hundred, including 25 horsemen. Such was the obstinacy of their resistance that only two of the whole force escaped capture or death. The horse which Lieutenant Merewether rode was wounded, and the loss of men on our side in killed or wounded was very trifling.

We do not propose to follow Sir William's military career at any great length. The credit which he had earned at its commencement was not diminished in his subsequent services at the siege of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, in the troublous times of the Mutiny, and in the operations conducted from Aden against the Foodhlee tribe in 1865. Two years later he commanded the reconnoitring party despatched to Abyssinia, and was present at the crowning battle of Magdala. The term of military civilian, so often misused in the present day, and claimed by men whose progressive titles in the army are won under punkahs in political offices of moderate labour and responsibility, and who have never served in the field, is no empty phrase in the case of an officer who, whilst he has attained the highest civil administrative office in Western India under the Bombay Government, has also won the decoration of a Companion of the Bath and of a Knight Commander of the Star of India for active war services. After a brief term of office as Secretary to Government in the Military Department, followed by appointment to the Residency at Aden, Sir William Merewether was appointed Commissioner in Sind ten years ago. It was not, however, till July [illegible] that he actually assumed the direction of affairs in a province where his civil duties had hitherto been confined to the paternal administration of the tribes on the frontier and the settlement of the frontier district of Upper Sind.

We have recently in a series of articles discussed the political administration of frontier affairs, and with that part of Sir William's administration we shall not further deal. On the Council of the Secretary of State he will continue to exercise some influence over their development, but his connection with the regular internal administration of Sind will cease in a few days, and as his successor will only reign in Sind for a few months the history of that province as a separate administration will practically be closed with his departure. "The most "perfect beauty has a mole," and in various details of revenue administration, salt and abkaree revenue, those who are interested in the subject can bear the action of the present Commissioner of Sind freely criticised. But no man in the province possesses fuller information on the tangled nexus of canals and the eccentricities of the Indus, and no public servant has ever worked with more heart and soul for a province than Sir William. Deeply interested in the material progress of Sind, the Breakwater at Manora, and the Harbour Works which our special correspondent recently described, would never have been carried through but for his obstinate advocacy. In the accommodation now afforded to the increasing number of ships stimulated by an important trade in grain and seeds, Government have at last recognised the importance of improved dredging machinery and further expenditure; but to Sir William is due the credit of having foreseen these consequences and carried through the works already completed in the teeth of many difficulties, financial and departmental. His advocacy of municipal institutions has led to their introduction on a much larger scale in Sind than in any other part of the Presidency. We are not sure that he has not gone too far in this direction, and by his influence induced mere villages of 600 inhabitants to enrol themselves amongst institutions the principles of which are unintelligible to them. But the revenue, conservancy, health and public works of the large towns of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpore are sufficient proof of the care and attention bestowed upon them. In a province so cut off from the seat of Government as Sind the chief authority has great influence, and geniality and honesty no less than a strong will are essential to the smooth working of all departments. There is not a frontier chief reclaimed from a life of freebooting, or a zemindar on the Muncher Lake, who will not learn with regret that the Commissioner has left Sind, and his departure will be a social loss to Kurrachee, to the non-official no less than the official community. The completion of the Indus Valley Railway, the partition of Sind when the frontier scheme is finally matured, and the temporary arrangement which is to be made for continuing the office of Commissioner, all point to the separation of Sind from Bombay and the effacement of the province from the map of Indian administrations. Sir William Merewether may be considered the last Commissioner, and in a page of history which opens with the name of Sir Charles Napier, and records the first successes of Sir Bartle Frere, the closing periods are not the least important or the least creditable.

HAS not His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley exceeded his powers by reducing Quartermaster Sergeant Miller to the ranks after the failure of the court-martial to convict that unfortunate non-commissioned officer of the offence laid to his charge? We read in the Articles of War (Article 14) that "no officer or soldier who "shall be acquitted or convicted of any offence "shall be liable to be tried a second time by "the same or any other court martial for the "same offence; and no finding, opinion, or sen"tence given by any court-martial, and signed "by the president thereof, shall be revised more "than once, nor shall any additional evidence "in respect of any charge on which the pri"soner then stands arraigned be received by the "court on any revision." The clear intention of this article is to adopt the well-known rule of English law that a man cannot be tried twice for the same offence, and to provide that an officer or soldier who has been once arraigned before a court-martial, and against whom the prosecution has, for whatever reason, broken down, shall enjoy absolute immunity from any further trial for the same offence. The object of this just provision would, however, be utterly defeated if power were reserved to colonels or commanders-in-chief to punish on their own authority officers or soldiers whom courts-martial have failed to convict. As regards non-commissioned officers there is a special Article of War (article 137) on which Sir Charles Staveley probably relies—for we can find no other bearing on the question—and which runs to this effect:—"A non-commissioned officer not being an "army schoolmaster may be reduced to "the ranks by the sentence of a regimental "or other court-martial; or by the orders "of the Commander-in Chief, or the Co"lonel of the regiment." Under this article the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army might unquestionably have reduced Sergeant Miller to the ranks without sending him to be tried by a court-martial; but, having once elected to try him by such a court, we hold that Sir Charles Staveley thereby forfeited his own right to punish him. The meaning of article 137 cannot be that a non-commissioned officer may be tried and punished by a court-martial first, and then reduced to the ranks by the order of the Commander-in-Chief. This, however, is the power Sir Charles Staveley seems to claim for himself, though it is opposed to the whole spirit of the Articles of War and of natural justice.

THE ICE FAMINE.

YESTERDAY evening, after the Concert, H. E. the Governor received a deputation consisting of Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who presented a numerously and influentially signed memorial praying His Excellency to make a strict inquiry into the causes of the recent failure of the ice supply, and to take away from Messrs. Tudor and Co. the lease of the Government Ice House if it appeared that they had not fulfilled the terms of their contract. The Governor discussed the question at some length, saying he was glad to receive the memorial, and was only surprised the citizens of Bombay had not moved in the matter before, as the scarcity of ice was felt as a terrible privation throughout the whole Presidency. He promised to call upon the Ice Committee for an explanation of their alleged neglect of duty, and to require Messrs. Tudor & Co. to satisfy the Government that they had not forfeited their claim to have the lease of the Ice House continued to [illegible] hearing what they had to say [illegible] reply to the memorial. Mr. Nanabhoy said a new company was willing to start in opposition to [illegible] getting the lease of the Ice Houses.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERT.

NEVER before, we are sure, have the promoters of what are familiarly known as the Popular Concerts given in the Town Hall had more occasion to be satisfied with their efforts than in the result of the Concert yesterday afternoon, which was attended with so complete a success. It was what we hope we may regard [illegible] the inauguration of a series of such pleasant musical reunions, to be given at stated intervals, whereby the cultivated taste of the community may be reasonably satisfied, and the general love of musical expression, in its various forms, may find adequate gratification. A very large and appreciative audience, such as that which assembled in the Town Hall yesterday, and the command of such unquestioned musical talent as was exhibited on this occasion, are factors which the Organ Committee ought to know how to reckon with for their future guidance—the outcome of which we hope to see in fruitful results during the present season.

The programme was not executed in its integrity on account of the sudden and regretted illness of an accomplished lady who had undertaken to sing two of the songs set down. The embarrassment thus occasioned was, however, happily surmounted by two ladies, who, at a few hours' notice, kindly supplemented the programme, and thus rendered invaluable service. All who took part in this Concert are well known to Town Hall audiences; we therefore refrain from noticing in detail the Programme—suffice it to say, that [illegible] received with heartiest appreciation [illegible] earning, of course, unrestrained applause, and the younger tenor sharing equally the ardent favours of a delighted audience to whom he yielded to an *encore*. A young gentleman amateur presided at the Organ, which unfortunately played him an embarrassing trick or two in the "Cujus Animam," but happily it was on its good behaviour in the Toccata of Bach, and the Andante of Beethoven.

His Excellency the Governor was present with his staff, and at the close he gratified the artiste who had taken part in the performance with some hearty and genuine expressions of the delight he had experienced during the hour's entertainment.

CHOLERA ON MALABAR HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your description of the outbreak of cholera on Malabar Hill in your issue of the 30th inst., I would point out for the satisfaction of the residents around Ambawady that the total number of deaths from the 1st to the 30th of June in the "shanties" you allude to was four, and that since Friday last there have been no other cases of cholera in these huts. You have been misinformed when you state that nine deaths from cholera occurred in Ambawady on Thursday last, as the total number of deaths from cholera on Malabar Hill on this day was but three.

I inspected the huts in Ambawady on Thursday evening; a death had just occurred, but there were no fresh cases. I again inspected the locality on Friday morning, and there was then no one ill either with cholera or diarrhœa. I gave orders that the leaf roofs should be taken off any huts in which the disease again appeared. Late on Friday evening another case occurred, and the roof of the hut in which the woman was attacked lived was removed, and the other people left the building.

Those rooms in which persons had been attacked were vacated, the walls limewashed, and all obstructions to the free admission of air removed.

The inside of all these huts was clean, but the ground, as you pointed out, is very damp. The people sleep on the damp ground, and it is marvellous that they preserve their health as well as they do.

The owner of the huts, Mr. Dongersey, was prosecuted by the Executive Engineer in May last and fined Rs. [illegible], and the huts were allowed to stand till after the monsoons. The destruction of these huts in the rains is not a light matter; the people who now occupy them cannot live out in the open air during the monsoon, and if their dwellings are removed, it is virtually driving them into the overcrowded servants' quarters of the neighbouring bungalows.

2nd July. T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

*** The Health Officer evidently makes no allusion to people who were seized with cholera in Ambawady, but died elsewhere.—ED. B. G.

BHOWNUGGUR HIGH COURT AND ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contributor who writes in your issue of the 28th instant so kindly of his first visit to Bhownuggur has made a mistake regarding the High Court and Alfred High School buildings. They were designed by Major C. Mant, R. E., and are in the Indo-Saracenic style—a style which Major Mant has made a special study. R. P. S.

Bhownuggur, June 30.

THE SUPPOSED TREASURES AT MECCA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You do well to doubt that wonderful statement from a French source, about the great treasures in the sepulchres at Mecca—a full-plumed canard of the very first feather. In the first place, the three holy sepulchres, those of Mohamed, Omar and Abu-Bakr, are not at Mecca at all, but at Medineh, and secondly, somewhere about A. D. 1810, the Wahabee Sultan, Abdullah Ebn-Saood, captured both Mecca and Medineh, butchered the Turkish garrison with many of the oldest and most venerated Seyyeds and Shereefs, desecrated and plundered the tombs in question, together with the principal mosques, and then sent off the plunder of both cities to his own capital of Dereeyeh, remarking "Mahomed is dead, I am alive, and such wealth is safer [illegible] of the living than of the dead;" and finally in conformity with the Wahabee maxim, "Kheyr-ul-kuboor id-dowaris" ([illegible] best sepulchres are those of which no trace is left), levelled these three tombs and all others in both towns to the dust, so that it is hard to conceive how any one of them could have remained unopened since A. D. 1415. D.

MILL LABOUR IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to an extract from the *Englishman* which you published a few days ago, allow me to remark that the writer shows himself to be utterly ignorant of the state of things in the mofussil when he takes it upon himself to contradict in a most dogmatic manner the statement made by Miss Carpenter in her report to Lord Salisbury, to the effect that the mill-hands in India had to work from twelve to thirteen hours daily. I can vouch from personal observation that the old lady was right for once in her life; the hours are as she stated—namely, from half-past 5 a. m. till half-past 6 p. m. with an interval of half an hour during the day. These hours are for young and old alike, and that with the thermometer often at 130°. There is no denying that Miss Carpenter held mistaken views on many Indian subjects, and was constantly suggesting impracticable reforms (witness her idea that the separate cell system should be introduced into our Indian jails), her suggestions showing that she knew very little about the matter under discussion, her flying visits to India giving her no time to gain a proper insight into matters upon which she undertook to report. Besides, being anything but popular with Europeans out here, she had principally to associate with natives; indeed, her sympathies appear to have been entirely with that section of the community, for with her the "poor White" was nowhere, consequently she drew the bulk of her information from native sources, and we know how *reliable* they, as a rule, are, and cannot wonder if her ideas on many Indian subjects were erroneous. However, let that be as it may; if her report has the effect of mitigating the slavery to which the wretched mill workers here are condemned, then, in spite of her idiosyncrasies and occasional failures, her journeyings to and fro will not have been in vain, and she will have earned a right to lasting gratitude from the natives of India. C.

MR. MEHTA'S ACTION AT THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the public meeting held on Saturday last in the Town Hall, presided over by H. E. the Governor, a most deplorable figure was cut by Mr. P. M. Mehta, who, I dare say, far exceeded his bounds in delivering a speech in a public meeting (where the ruler of Bombay presided) in a tone most discourteous and distasteful. I am at a loss to know who her the Parsee or the Hindoo community deputed or authorised Mr. Mehta to address the meeting, oppose the resolution, and put an amendment without rhyme or reason, instead of decorously and honourably putting a requisition before H. E. the President showing our regret and asking His Excellency's kind [illegible] as to form a Volunteer Corps of Parsees, only by way of proving our genuine warm loyalty always displayed towards the British Crown, and which ever we will. Such a proposition [illegible] have received a far better consideration than this demand in behalf of the natives at large—[illegible] actually out of question, the speaker being not empowered by both the communities to do so. I may venture to assert that several honourable native gentlemen will go with me, when I say, had the following facts been laid before His Excellency, he would have paid greater attention and attached better importance to the proposition. Are we not aware that, after the meeting of 1857, a Volunteer Corps was formed in Bombay of European and Parsee gentlemen? But unfortunately, owing to the irregularity of the members of the corps, it was soon dissolved. Then we should rest contented that, although we are now excluded, yet time was when we had the honour to be volunteers along with the English, and faithful and loyal towards the British Crown. Thus, I say, the matter would have assumed a favourable aspect, and produced a wholesome impression on the gentlemen assembled there. And His Excellency, I doubt not, would have been well pleased with it. I [illegible] surprised [illegible]—nay more, my soul is sick and my [illegible] is pained by [illegible] and seeing on every such occasion—[illegible] a few native gentlemen, who should come forward [illegible] every public business and injure others [illegible] without the least authority or consent of the community in question—a clique which always does injury rather than good—doing a thing in hurry and haste and coolly repenting at leisure. Surely [illegible] such hasty proceedings. Had I not been [illegible] I would have most willingly declared these my sentiments *viva voce* in the meeting.—I remain, &c.,

July 2. [illegible]BHANDOOPWALLA.

THE MERITS OF COURTS-MARTIAL AS TRIBUNALS OF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your remarks on Serjeant Miller's court-martial you appear to overlook the fact that he was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having *written* and sent for publication the letter signed "Observer;" and that in his defence the prisoner confined himself to denying the [illegible] sent for publication, leaving the court to draw [illegible] that the letter had been written by him. [illegible] the court was once satisfied that the letter was [illegible] by him, and when they found the great similarity of handwriting between the letter signed "Observer" and that signed "H. W. Miller," I do not wonder at their arriving at the decision they did. Granting that the letter of "Observer" was written by Miller (and if it was not, why did he not deny it?), and granting that the letter did appear in the *Standard*, it would be splitting straws indeed to quibble over the question whether he sent it for publication or not; he did not write the letter for nothing, I suppose, and I [illegible] that the evidence was ample to convict him of the charge. As regards the proof of "conduct," &c., I should think that any officer sitting in a court-martial would at once consider that the writing of the letter alone, without reference to whether the contents were true or false, [illegible] when the writer was [illegible] and [illegible] been aware of all the facts, was ample [illegible]

The system of military [illegible] martial may be [illegible] world [illegible] is [illegible] by [illegible] has answered its purpose [illegible] well. [illegible] that in some cases such as that of [illegible] where the press has [illegible] by [illegible] a good deal of abuse has been heaped upon [illegible] but in most cases, as in the one I have mentioned, the courts have proved to be [illegible] have done substantial justice.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of courts-martial, they are quite eclipsed by those of the civil courts, as shown by the [illegible] and [illegible] of other cases, which have appeared lately in the public prints, and I have occasionally seen complaints made of the administration of justice [illegible] in England, and I [illegible] that [illegible] of the Bravo case was not considered very creditable to the trained legal intellects that were engaged in it. Mrs. Bravo, I have no doubt, would have [illegible] the pompous fussiness, circumlocution, and [illegible] a court-martial of officers if she had been given [illegible] option, and the same feeling I am convinced would be found to pervade the British army if its wishes were consulted. MILES.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

EVIDENTLY when your special correspondent left Capua he took his mantle with him. Much did I desire that he should have left it behind him, that I might have donned it, and with its inspiration have wielded my pen with a like facility, in order to be a somewhat worthy successor. The inspiration is long in coming, [illegible] even in a single portion [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the monsoon, and to feel the patter of the first shower which will wash away the dust out of the air. People who have been sweltering in the plains are putting off their journey till the first few showers have cooled the air, visions of being seized by heat apoplexy haunting them; house proprietors are busy looking after their drains and the weak points in the roofs of their houses; the Municipality completing retaining walls to keep banks from tumbling down; and every one is providing himself with waterproof suits, in preparation for the annual deluge, which visits us during the next two months.

We have had the first State ball, the first set of theatrical performances, and we are to have several more of the latter entertainments, with plenty more of the former. Indeed, balls galore,—but, [illegible] balls of ceremony and State at which the mandarins as well as the dress must be [illegible] which all entitled to the [illegible] into society are forced as a duty, and to attend which is as much a matter of duty. Others again more select, but still thought by the fast as slow, the guests invited to these are principally of the [illegible] class—the quiet, the good, the middle aged, the old, as well as the young. At these balls, the [illegible] predominate, and the [illegible] are not so furious, the suppers more luxurious and more appreciated—but ah! the [illegible] third class, the delights of which are given but to few to [illegible] and enjoy, these are given by the Bachelors of the Club in the Concert Rooms of Benmore. The invitations to these are not of the kind which could be called broadcast, the passport necessary to give you a claim or chance of having one of these much desired cards bestowed on you, and which is to form the open sesame to these balls of light, is principally youth, but youth rendered attractive by beauty, wit, and, how shall I express it, youth inclined to rush faster through life than was perhaps considered quite the thing by a slower-going past generation. The usages and stringent rules of society demand that chaperones must attend on youth, but it is possible they would be dispensed with, so fearful are the revellers of having any check put on their sports. And yet do not imagine that the only sounds to be heard in Simla are those of "revelry by night." There are others which draw the young as well as the old out of their homes, sounds the following of which, it is confidently hoped, will lead to mansions not built with hands.

We have a most attractive and attracting preacher, most assiduous in the discharge of his duties. He is as zealous [illegible]; not only does he hold the usual three services in the church each Sabbath day, but there is a daily one, sometimes two each day. Thus society is divided, some are continually in the ball room, or places of amusement equally wicked, some always in the church, or at gatherings of a like degree of goodness. Some amongst us weary of single blessedness, and longing for the comforts of home, with a cheerful partner, who would "halve our sorrows and double our joys," look round on the numerous lovely faces by which we are surrounded this season, but feel equally unable to decide as to which they should choose, not caring for a partner who would be continually in the ball room, or one who would be as constantly in the church—home, and the arrangements for comfort in it, would be as much neglected in the one case as the other.

Simla is fuller this year than it has ever yet been; scarce a house vacant, all the hotels full, the Club overflowing, members complaining of not being able to get accommodation, and seriously thinking of withdrawing. The project of starting a second and supplementary club is still talked about, but has not progressed to a further stage, and, therefore, is no nearer completion.

"Peterhoff" is now occupied by the Viceregal party; the additions are completed sufficiently to admit of the rooms being resided in, but the private theatre is not finished. Some scene painters and decorators have arrived from Calcutta, and are busily engaged in preparing a suitable temple for representations of amateur Thespian art, and yet it is not all play. Our members of Council are continually busy drawing up bills to lay before the fortnightly meetings in the Council chamber, especially our new legislative member. He is working hard, renovating, altering and codifying the laws and regulations for the benefit of all classes, all sorts of the heterogeneous mass of human beings which comprise the population of this land. The next bill to be brought forward, I hear, is to be on the subject of the relations between master and servant. The Fuller case will no doubt point the moral to the treatment of the latter by the former. But who will take up the cause of the greatly abused and long suffering masters, who can get no redress at the hands of justice, for the many wrongs they have to endure at the hands of lazy indolent servants?

The Government of India are determined to deal impartially with the press; no one newspaper is to be permitted to learn a scrap of intelligence regarding its intentions or doings sooner than another, hence no correspondent can triumphantly send a single item of "news," even five minutes before the *Gazette* is published. This may in some measure account for news-letters seldom containing anything beyond local intelligence.

There is a subdued kind of rumour that Government have sent warning notes to England regarding the present state of the Moslem mind in India, and beyond the Frontier, and that though outwardly all is calm, smooth, nay radiantly joyous, many are the anxious thoughts that fill the minds and rack the brains of our rulers, as to the responsible charge of the Empire. The "precautionary military arrangements" referred to in late telegrams appear to be the fruit of these warnings, and anxiously is the reply being waited for in high quarters, at least such is to be gathered from the scraps of "talk" one hears at the whirl of gaiety. As yet we hear nothing of the doings of our new Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, he being only the lesser luminary revolving round the greater here present. His light pales in the [illegible] [illegible] however, that a point is likely to come before him for decision, sooner or later. In this wise, a scheme for supplying Simla with water during the dry months has long been before the local Government, and the ways and means by which the idea was to be put into effect been duly discussed in all its bearings. After due deliberation, the matter was decided a few months ago. Engineers have been at work surveying and reporting on the springs in the vicinity of the sanitarium, which could be made available in contributing the liquid element so much needed. These springs, the nearest which could be used, lie about fourteen miles to the north of Simla. The water will have to be brought in pipes through a district which does not belong to the British Government, though the independent States in which the springs exist, and the intermediate land lies, is under our "protection." It is requisite that a strip of territory on either side of the course which will have to be taken by the water pipes be protected from the depredations of cattle, and the axe of the wood cutter; this can only be done effectually by the Government taking possession of, and having full control over, the land. The petty chief who has sovereign sway over the district, naturally objects to giving up possession of his rights without a consideration. The equivalent he demands is large, and this is the question which will have to be decided before long by the Punjab Government, and this may lead to further discussions, whether it might not be advisable to relieve the same chieftain of a larger portion of his little territory, at one and at the same time, always of course for a consideration, to form what has also been long thought of, "the extension of Simla." The centre of the sanitarium is crowded, indeed in parts overcrowded; and we are beginning to feel the necessity of spreading, extending. All round the small extent which forms the area of the station lie independent States, belonging to various chiefs, of more or less importance, but who under British protection, leaving them no employment, as they had formerly in making petty wars, each with his neighbour, are now dwindling down to the status of wealthy farmers. The land belongs to the Chief, and he receives the rents from his tenants. He would be equally happy and surer of the revenue which forms his income, were he to receive these rents through the British Government, who might then with an easy conscience take the land for the location of their own white subjects. The climate is well suited to the Saxon race. Great would be the boon to many, both poor and rich, if some of the fertile spots in the hills could be thrown open to them to settle down on, while it would consolidate the power of Britain to have a race of her own sons and daughters growing up in the land and forming a bulwark against internal as well as external foes.

P. S.—As I am closing, the clouds have rolled up, and gradually has burst on us the first shower of the monsoon; the mists have descended on the hills, and the temperature has suddenly fallen ten degrees.

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.

DEATH OF MR. ARATHOON.

[illegible] mail steamer which arrived at Bombay on W[illegible] [illegible] Aden, the passengers and crew of the Messageries steamer Meikong, wrecked on Cape Guardafui, on the night of the 17th June, 260 in number, were at the latter port, awaiting passage to Europe by the next steamer. There had been four casualties, two seamen drowned in landing from the wreck, one passenger, Mr. Albert Arathoon from Madras, and one of the ship's officers died from sunstroke prior to having been rescued by the s. s. Glenartney, on the 18th idem. Mr. Arathoon was a son of the late Mr. John Arathoon, the well-known diamond merchant of this city, and he was himself a dealer in precious stones. He lately closed his business here with the view of settling permanently in England, where his family have been residing for some little time. A letter from one of the passengers in the Meikong, hastily written at Aden, to catch the P. & O. steamer for Bombay, has been placed at our disposal, from which we gather a few particulars regarding the wreck of this steamer, and the death of Mr. Arathoon. The Meikong at the time she struck was going along under steam and sail at the rate of 14 miles an hour. The hour at which she struck is not stated, but we infer from other remarks in the letter, that it must have been in the day time, probably the early morning. It was probably also foggy, for the letter before us speaks of the steamer as being wrecked "not 30 yards from shore." There seems to have been an immediate scramble for the boats, and landing was effected with difficulty. Happily the s. s. Glenartney, one of the China steamers, taking home the first season's teas, saw the accident that befel the Meikong and laid to rescue the passengers. Before the Meikong struck, the Glenartney's captain, it appears, thought she was taking a wrong course "and kept us in sight, and waited on the other side of the rocks"—meaning, we presume, that the Glenartney waited on the north side of Ras Haffoon. The passengers of the Meikong, after getting on to land, had to walk for eight hours across a desert in the burning sun, and it was here that two of the casualties occurred. Poor Mr. Arathoon died of heat apoplexy, and another gentleman, to whom Mrs. Stan[illegible] brought gave her only bottle of drinking water, also dropped down, and died. The heat was not the only danger to which the passengers were exposed; they were surrounded by the savage inhabitants of the coast, and would probably have been carried off into the interior and plundered, if not murdered, if the Glenartney had not been in sight. 250 out of the total crew and passengers of the Meikong, were taken on board the Glenartney and carried to Aden, where the passengers received kind attentions from the European residents, especially from Mrs. Birch, wife of the British Resident. The passengers seem to have escaped with only the clothes they had on.—*Madras Mail.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 2nd JULY 1877.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday evening from London, gives some additional market information which we were unable to notice in our report of Saturday.

Respecting Cotton the only fresh intelligence is conveyed in the New York telegram of Saturday which quotes ready Mid. Uplands still at 12⅛ cents, September shipment at 12[illegible], an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. The day's receipts at the U. S. ports were 1,000 bales against 1,100 last year and 600 bales in 1875.

Wheat remains unchanged; Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, has advanced 3d. per quarter, but ex-warehouse is unaltered; Calcutta Rapeseed, to arrive, is 6d. and ex-warehouse 1s. per quarter lower. Bombay Linseed and Rapeseed are last quoted. Coffee in London is reported quiet, with a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid Plantation Ceylon and 6d. in G. O. Native, but Mysore is again quoted at 90s., indicating apparently that the decline of 5s. quoted on Friday was a mistake. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has fallen 5s. per ton, Cochin being unaltered. Enfaced Rupee Paper is the same as on Friday. In Indian Exchange Bank shares an advance of 10s. is quoted in Oriental and Chartered Mercantile and £1 per share in Hong Kong and Shanghai, Chartered being unaltered from the previous week.

It is currently reported here to-day that a Bombay firm, having houses in Liverpool and Manchester, has suspended payment. The liabilities are not supposed to be heavy, nor are they expected to fall on Bombay.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 30th ultimo shows the following alterations:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	7,10,117
" Branches	Inc. "	1,42,00[illegible]
Other Deposits	Inc. "	1,38,58[illegible]
Loans	Inc. "	2,[illegible]
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	[illegible]
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. "	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	10,21,45[illegible]

These, although comparatively unimportant in amount, but so far as they go are in favour of easier money, and with accommodation obtainable in the open market at 3 per cent. per annum as against 6 per cent. the advertised minimum of the Bank, it is not unlikely that we may see a reduction in the latter at Wednesday's Board Meeting.

In STERLING EXCHANGE it has been almost a blank day as regards the business done. Rates are nominally unaltered from Saturday's quotations, but with somewhat easier accounts from Calcutta the Banks have shown more disposition to buy than formerly, both ready and forward. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8[illegible]d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 9[illegible] 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9½d.	"

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at ⅛ per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight remains nominally at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, and we have not heard of any transactions, nor is there likely to be much done now pending the issue of the new loan, this day week. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 97⅛; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅛.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet but steady. Bank shares are unaltered, and the same may be said of Land Companies. Press shares are steady, but the only changes are an advance of Rs. 10 in Berars and Rs. 20 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm and again the turn in favour of sellers. There is an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Colaba, Dhurrumsey, Fleming, Great Eastern, Maneckjee Petit and Orientals, and Rs. 10 in Alexandra, Khandeish, Mazagon and Sholapore.

COTTON is firm, but there has again been very little doing, and prices are unaltered. The Receipts yesterday were 522 bales, making only 1,580 bales for the three days. The clearances for sea for the six months ending on 30th June are in round numbers 761,000 bales, or 63,000 bales than the corresponding period last year. To-day's quotations are:—

Good Dhollera	Ready	Rs. 19[illegible]	per candy F.P.
F. G. F. do.	"	193	"
G. F. do.	"	180	"
Good Oomra	"	19[illegible]	"
F. G. F. do.	"	1[illegible]	"
G. F. do.	"	180	"

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. RAPESEED is still in fair request at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt. For WHEAT there are fewer buyers, but prices are nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS, with the limited export business doing, are naturally very quiet. By Steamer for Liverpool we quote £1-17-6 and by sailing ship £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS maintain the same position. At the moment the demand is small as becomes the season, but the market is, nevertheless, fairly [illegible]

COALS are most depressed. Davison's Hartley by steamer is offering at Rs. 17 [illegible] ton, to arrive, without finding buyers, and [illegible] Welsh Hartley, via Cape, at Rs. 16 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	[illegible] Rs. per [illegible]
Agra Bank	100,000	Rs. 100	all	6 p. c.	1[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 [illegible]	71[illegible]
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	71[illegible]
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	5 do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,5[illegible]	150 p. s.	1,[illegible]
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	900
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p. c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,[illegible]	32 p. s.	425
Bellary	176	1,000	all	60	700
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p. s.	4[illegible]
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	45 do.	[illegible]
Broach Cotton Co.	400	[illegible]	all	10 do.	[illegible]
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do.	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,850	all	170 do.	[illegible]
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	18 do.	[illegible]
East India Press Co.	362	1,000	all	100	[illegible]
Fort Press Co.	50	5,000	2,200	[illegible]	1,000 xd
[illegible] Co.	800	500	all	[illegible]	810
Fram[illegible] Press Co.	1,150	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]00 do.	300
Imperial Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mohamedi Press and Ginning	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 do.	[illegible]
Prince of W. Press	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	150 do.	[illegible]
Sassoon	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	20 do.	[illegible]
Scinde P[illegible]	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	37½ do.	[illegible]
Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co. Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	165 do.	[illegible]
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	15	650	all	12 p. c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p. s.	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	all	30 p. s.	1,330
Alfred Mills Co.	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,000	80 p. s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p. s.	2,525
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	[illegible]		[illegible]
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p. s.	1,600
[illegible] United	900	1,000	all	60 p. s.	1,165
B[illegible] Hemp and Jute [illegible]	2,000	300	[illegible]		275
[illegible] Mills	1,800	110	all	[illegible]	155
Colaba S. and W. Co.	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	all	40 p[illegible]	[illegible]
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	all		[illegible]
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	5[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible] Spinning and W. Co.	3,000	2,000	all	30 p[illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	1,500	1,2[illegible]	all	50	1,[illegible]22
[illegible]	1,400	1,000	all	[illegible]	1,330
[illegible] W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p. s.	1,135
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000		97[illegible]
[illegible]		1,000			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s.s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 470 tons, Captain M. Wodehouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE ship MAGDALA, 1,239 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (March 19th), with a cargo of 1,586 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship PREMIER, 1,392 tons, Captain J. McGilvey, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (March 20th), with a cargo of 1,890 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship LUCY A. NICKELS, 1,895 tons, Captain D. Nickels, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool (March 28th), with a cargo of 1,730 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev. Father Mr. Darling and nine deck passengers.

THE s.s. ZERBINO, 917 tons, Captain S. Dewdney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 23rd), via London, Malta, Port Said, Kurrachee, and via the Suez Canal, with three seamen, and general cargo from Kurrachee. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Premier	McGilvey	Liverpool, Mar 20.
	Lucy A. Nickels	Nickels	Liverpool, Mar 28.
July 2	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, June 29
2	Zerbino (s)	Dewdney	Liverpool, Apr 23.
	Magdala	Jones	Cardiff, Mar 19.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Wodehouse	Calcutta, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Benefactress	Shields	Rangoon.
	Khundalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta.

The Steamer Zerbino, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
28	Tuscany (s)	Green	Port Said, June 7.
	William G. Putnam	Pitts	Calicut, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.

28 Bellona (s)
Co[illegible] (s)
Deccan (s)
Navari[illegible]
Crim[illegible] (s)
Queen Margaret (s)
St Osyth (s)
[illegible]cella (s)
Chrysomene
City of Lucknow
City of Sparta
Inchgreen

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Chillwall Hall s—2 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Dawoor; 365 bundles sheet iron, Ab[illegible] Sumsoodin; 13 packages hardware and 10 cases ball thread, Esmailjee Essoofbhoy; 10 cases metal sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 12 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.

King Richard s—8 casks paints and 10 cases copal varnish, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—297 boxes window glass, Ardeshir and Co.

Chillwall Hall s—2 packages hardware, Tyebally Dawoodjee.

Nizam s—10 cases gin, Bank of Bombay.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—37 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—10 cases champagne, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—75 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chillwall Hall s—135 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 70 bales wool, Ramdew Foolchund; 36 bales wool, Thackersey Gopaljee; 7 bales wool, Samuldass Kimutram; 108 bales wool, Kh[illegible] Nensey; 37 bales cotton, Namechund Go[illegible]; 121 bales cotton, Haridass Toolsedass; 1 bale wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Tejpall Gopjee.

Nizam s—4,801 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Egbert s—71 bales cotton, Currim Pudumsee; 10 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Chand Mahamedally and Co; 32 bales wool, Heerjee Khetsey; 110 cwts coir yarn, Khetsee Dhurumsee.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,800 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 41 cwts coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 14 bales hides, Hasum Noormahamed.

FOR FALMOUTH.

St Nicholas s—500 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Glandinorwig—900 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nizam s—63 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Nizam s—60 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—100 [illegible] and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—11[illegible] bales cotton, Pesi, Cassels and [illegible]

FOR SUEZ.

Nizam s—50 cwts coffee, M Mahamedalley Misree.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1381 Chillwall Hall (s), [illegible]—W. & A. Graham & Co.
2111 Egbert (s), Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1359 Trentham Hall (s), [illegible]—W. & A. Graham & Co.
917 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—The Captain

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares

FOR HAVRE.

1000 Lalla [illegible]—George [illegible] & Co.
866 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.

FOR LONDON.

1400 S[illegible]dge, Lane—G. Willie & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

[illegible] St. Nicholas, Hill—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1370 Atmosphere, Wright—Pelly & Co.
[illegible] Cora Coomba—Farnham & Co.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Bilder—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1403 Tanjore (s), Almond—P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 6th July.

FOR RANGOON.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—Joseph Soares.
1172 Burmah, Crockett—Wallace & Co.
1250 Feronia, Campbell—Wallace & Co.
[illegible] Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

[illegible]0 Glandinorwig, Lewis—The Captain.

FOR DUNKIRK.

782 St. Andrew, McLean—The Captain.

FOR JAVA.

1296 Almoo[illegible], Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CARWAR.

243 Flying Cloud, Williams—Finlay, Scott & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1383 Alice D. Cooper, Humphrey—The Captain.
1388 Alexander Y[illegible], Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
[illegible]2 [illegible], [illegible]—The Captain.
1492 British Princess, Jones—P. Scott & Co.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1236 Cashm[illegible], [illegible]—The Captain.
1145 Europa, Th[illegible]—The Captain.
14[illegible] Frank Carvill, [illegible]—D. Wylie & Co.
1254 Golconda, [illegible]—P. and O. Co.
1305 Glen M[illegible], [illegible]—N. Maneckjee & Co.
819 Inveravon, [illegible]—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Koina (s), M[illegible]
1895 Lucy A. Nickels, [illegible]—The Captain.
1239 Magdala, Jones—The Captain.
[illegible] Mula (s), [illegible]
[illegible] Nellie Ma[illegible]
1113 Orion (s), [illegible]
1392 Premier, McGilvey—The Captain.
593 [illegible]
1412 Tobique, [illegible]
1293 Winged Hunter, [illegible]—The Captain.
1295 Whittier, Sw[illegible]—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, [illegible]
[illegible]1 Emanuel, Na[illegible]
[illegible] Sultan, Nacoda
[illegible] Roodrin, Nacoda
[illegible]oda.

[illegible]Y AND BOMBAY [illegible]

[illegible]—(Harbour Defence.)
[illegible]ing.
[illegible]bour Defence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 28.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 1.

Maclachlan, Lieut Col, Madras R H A, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 30.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Poona.

JULY 1.

Birch, Major, Bengal Cavalry, on Medl Cert, to England.

JULY 2.

Dawson, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poorundheer.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette, June 28.*)

Mr G T Walker, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Settlement Officer, and posted to the Mooltan Settlement.

Lieut W T Shone, R. E., Assist. Engr., has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 26.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut G S Eyre, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Quartermaster, 5th N I, vice Captain H F Woodcock, vacated on completion of his tenure of office.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surgeon Major J Hendly, appointed Superintending Surgeon Major Presidency Circle, is directed to proceed to Calcutta to take over the administrative medical duties of that circle.

Deputy Surgeon General J Lamprey, M D is directed to proceed with no delay to Meean Meer, and take over the administrative medical duties of the Lahore Circle, from Officiating Deputy Surgeon General H B Hassard.

With the sanction of the Government of India, Surgeon Major C S Close is transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Presidency for duty, and will proceed to Dinapore for medical charge of C Battery 11th Brigade R A at that Station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

[illegible] Hussars—Capt W G Lawrell to England, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Col R Young to England, pending retirement from the service.

21st Foot—Major E N L'Estrange to England, for nine months on urgent private affairs.

34th Foot—Lieut E F Marriott to England, to appear before a medical board.

56th Foot—Capt W F H Jones to England, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Capt M L Elliot to remain at Murree, for sixty days on medical certificate.

92nd Foot—Capt H V Brooke to remain in England, from 24th July to 24th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major F Pennington to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon A W Shedden, M D, to England, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29.708
Temperature of the Air	84.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6
Dew Point	78.1
Relative humidity of Air	.825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8.4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	87.4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	552.
Fall of Rain	0.06
Total fall during month	0.06
" " " year	38.43
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of the 2nd	0.03

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 4	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 4	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	" 9	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	" 21	3-0 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 6	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after [illegible] and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the [illegible] first in the Schedule except where there is a quicker [illegible] by some other route, or where the first route [illegible] of a higher rate of postage than [illegible] the amount of postage paid may [illegible] doubt [illegible] route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

[illegible] ½ oz. [illegible]

Germany, [illegible]
Spain, United [illegible]
Luxemburg, [illegible]
Roumania, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland [illegible]

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 p.m.

Monday .... July [illegible]

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Via Singapore and Torres Straits.

Monday .... July 9

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday .... July 21 | Saturday .... Aug. 18
.... Sept. 15

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at [illegible] p.m.

Registered Letters will be received until [illegible] p.m. on the above dates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gwadur, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Wednesday during the rainy season.

Wednesday .... July 4

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossibe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, it increased from 4 annas to [illegible] annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at [illegible] of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossibe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, pre-payment compulsory.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, VIA ADEN.

Friday .... July 20

TO CALCUTTA

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar [illegible] B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are [illegible] [illegible] be forwarded to the [illegible] on every Saturday. [illegible] Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets [illegible] be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and [illegible] to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer [illegible] above shown.

[illegible] hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

[illegible]ATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The [illegible] packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office has been abolished, and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A [illegible] Office has been established at the [illegible] Bunder Railway [illegible] where Letters and Papers, too late for the M[illegible] at the General Post Office, are received. [illegible]

Latest hours for Posting.

MAILS.	At the General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At the General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bori Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-20 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, [illegible], Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Sind, Kurrachee, Kattywar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	[illegible] P.M. of previous day	6-30 P.M. of previous day	...
For ditto to Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, [illegible]ahad, Khed, Dapolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, Uran and Panwel	6-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and bangy parcels for despatch by all mail [illegible] received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

[illegible] There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at [illegible], 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The [illegible] post goes out at 4-30 P.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal. For Rutnagherry, Southern Concan, &c., at 10 A.M., and Madras Presidency at 1-20 P.M., and for Scinde, Kattywar, and [illegible] at 4 30 A.M., for the South-Eastern line as far as Poona [illegible] A.M. The Overland Mail for England during the rainy [illegible] is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and [illegible] 3-30 P.M. late [illegible] are received, on payment of [illegible] postage of As. 2, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder and on [illegible] till the hour of the steamer's departure (5 P.M.) at an [illegible] fee of 4 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, above 1 and not exceeding 2 tolahs 2 annas. On letters to the United Kingdom not [illegible] ½ ounce via Brindisi 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas; via [illegible]pton not exceeding ½ ounce 5 annas, 1 ounce 10 annas.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20¼ by 13¼ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-0, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23¼ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth .... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers 10 "

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

, It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BLACKWELL.—July 1st, at Military Square, Fort, Margaret Maud, the elder twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Blackwell, aged 5 months.

MELVIN.—July 2nd, at Malabar Hill, Gracie Brownlee, only surviving child of William F. Melvin, aged 18 months and 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTHS.

PLATTS.—June 23rd, at Chittagong, the wife of F. T. Platts, Esq., of a daughter.

TOMLINSON.—June 27th, at Nellore, the wife of John H. Tomlinson, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS.—June 22nd, at Simla, Margie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Francis, aged 9 months.

HIGGINBOTHAM.—June 20th, of fever, Mr. Higginbotham, tea planter of [illegible].

LYNCH.—June 25th, at Montgomery, Punjab, Michael Lynch, District Engineer, aged 41 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1877.

THE appointment of Commissioner in Sind is the most important and lucrative post in the patronage of the Government of Bombay, and the departure of its present incumbent, Colonel Sir William Merewether, demands more than a passing allusion. When Sir Bartle Frere was appointed Commissioner in Lord Falkland's time, the principle was affirmed by the Secretary of State that the office was one which should usually be held by selection from the Civil Service. The nomination of a military officer by Lord Falkland in opposition to his council was disapproved of by the Secretary of State, and until the appointment of Sir William Merewether in 1867 the post was held by a civilian. The past career of Sir William, both military and civil, his intimate acquaintance with frontier affairs and the early civil administration of the district of the Upper Sind Frontier, rendered him peculiarly competent to fill a post to which he possessed every claim except that of [illegible] administra[illegible] settled districts of Bombay. Thirty years ago a notification of Government in the Political Department, dated October 27, recorded "the approbation of the Governor in "Council of the admirable conduct and daring "spirit of Lieutenant Merewether who has "achieved a signal and most important service." Colonel Dundas in reporting the success gained by Lieutenant Merewether and one hundred and thirty two men of all ranks over the combined Boogtee tribe of Beloochees on the 1st October 1847 wrote as follows:—"To the conduct of "Lieutenant Merewether I would most parti"cularly call the attention of His Excellency "the Commander-in-Chief. This officer though "young in years and service has been most "actively employed in the field throughout that "service, and always with credit. He wears a "medal for the battle of Hyderabad and has "since he joined the Sind Horse proved himself "a first rate cavalry officer." The force of freebooters attacked on this occasion [illegible] on the Lemanee river was [illegible] hundred including 25 horsemen. Such was the obstinacy of their resistance that only [illegible] of the whole force escaped capture [illegible]. The horse which Lieutenant Merewether rode was wounded, and the loss of men on our side in killed or wounded was very trifling.

We do not propose to follow Sir William's military career at any great length. The credit which he had earned at its commencement was not diminished in his subsequent services at the siege of Mooltan, the battle of [illegible], in the troublous times of the Mutiny, and in the operations conducted from Aden against the Foodhlee tribe in 1865. Two years later he commanded the reconnoitring party despatched to Abyssinia, and was present at the crowning battle of Magdala. The term of military civilian, so often misused in the present day, and claimed by men whose progressive titles in the army are won under punkahs in political offices of moderate labour and responsibility, and who have never served in the field, is no empty phrase in the case of an officer who, whilst he has attained the highest civil administrative office in Western India under the Bombay Government, has also won the decoration of a Companion of the Bath and of a Knight Commander of the Star of India for active war services. After a brief term of office as Secretary to Government in the Military Department, [illegible] appointment to the Residency at Aden, Sir William Merewether was appointed Commissioner in Sind ten years ago. It was not, however, till July [illegible] that he actually assumed the direction of affairs in a province where his civil duties had hitherto been confined to the paternal administration of the tribes on the frontier and the settlement of the frontier district of Upper Sind.

We have recently in a series of articles discussed the political administration of frontier affairs, and with that part of Sir William's administration we shall not further deal. On the Council of the Secretary of State he will continue to exercise some influence over their development, but his connection with the regular internal administration of Sind will cease in a few days, and as his successor will only reign in Sind for a few months the history of that province as a separate administration will practically be closed with his departure. "The most "perfect beauty has a mole," and in various details of revenue administration, salt and abkaree revenue, those who are interested in the subject can bear the action of the present Commissioner of Sind freely criticised. But no man in the province possesses fuller information on the tangled nexus of canals and the eccentricities of the Indus, and no public servant has ever worked with more heart and soul for a province than Sir William. Deeply interested in the material progress of Sind, the Breakwater at Manora, and the Harbour Works which our special correspondent recently described, would never have been carried through but for his obstinate advocacy. In the accommodation now afforded to the increasing number of ships stimulated by an important trade in grain and seeds, Government have at last recognised the importance of improved dredging machinery and further expenditure; but to Sir William is due the credit of having foreseen these consequences and carried through the works already completed in the teeth of many difficulties, financial and departmental. His advocacy of municipal institutions has led to their introduction on a much larger scale in Sind than in any other part of the Presidency. We are not sure that he has not gone too far in this direction, and by his influence induced mere villages of 600 inhabitants to enrol themselves amongst institutions the principles of which are unintelligible to them. But the revenue, conservancy, health and public works of the large towns of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpore are sufficient proof of the care and attention bestowed upon them. In a province so cut off from the seat of Government as Sind the chief authority has great influence, and geniality and honesty no less than a strong will are essential to the smooth working of all departments. There is not a frontier chief reclaimed from a life of freebooting, or a zemindar on the Muncher Lake, who will not learn with regret that the Commissioner has left Sind, and his departure will be a social loss to Kurrachee, to the non-official no less than the official community. The completion of the Indus Valley Railway, the partition of Sind when the frontier scheme is finally matured, and the temporary arrangement which is to be made for continuing the office of Commissioner, all point to the separation of Sind from Bombay and the effacement of the province from the map of Indian administrations. Sir William Merewether may be considered the last Commissioner, and in a page of history which opens with the name of Sir Charles Napier, and records the first successes of Sir Bartle Frere, the closing periods are not the least important or the least creditable.

HAS not His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley exceeded his powers by reducing Quartermaster Sergeant Miller to the ranks after the failure of the court-martial to convict that unfortunate non-commissioned officer of the offence laid to his charge? We read in the Articles of War (Article 14) that "no officer or soldier who "shall be acquitted or convicted of any offence "shall be liable to be tried a second time by "the same or any other court-martial for the "same offence; and no finding, opinion, or sen"tence given by any court-martial, and signed "by the president thereof, shall be revised more "than once, nor shall any additional evidence "in respect of any charge on which the pri"soner then stands arraigned be received by the "court on any revision." The clear intention of this article is to adopt the well-known rule of English law that a man cannot be tried twice for the same offence, and to provide that an officer or soldier who has been once arraigned before a court-martial, and against whom the prosecution has, for whatever reason, broken down, shall enjoy absolute immunity from any further trial for the same offence. The object of this just provision would, however, be utterly defeated if power were reserved to colonels or commanders-in-chief to punish on their own authority officers or soldiers whom courts-martial have failed to convict. As regards non-commissioned officers there is a special Article of War (article 137) on which Sir Charles Staveley probably relies—for we can find no other bearing on the question—and which runs to this effect:—"A non-commissioned officer not being an "army schoolmaster may be reduced to "the ranks by the sentence of a regimental "or other court-martial; or by the orders "of the Commander-in-Chief, or the Co"lonel of the regiment." Under this article the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army might unquestionably have reduced Sergeant Miller to the ranks without sending him to be tried by a court-martial; but, having once elected to try him by such a court, we hold that Sir Charles Staveley thereby forfeited his own right to punish him. The meaning of article 137 cannot be that a non-commissioned officer may be tried and punished by a court-martial, and then reduced to the ranks by the order of the Commander-in-Chief. This, however, [illegible] Sir Charles Staveley seems [illegible] opposed to [illegible] of the Articles of War and of [illegible] justice.

THE ICE FAMINE.

[illegible] evening, after the Concert, H. E. the Governor received a deputation consisting of Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr Maclean, and Mr. N[illegible] [illegible]boy Byramjee [illegible], who presented a [illegible] signed memorial praying His Excellency to make a strict inquiry into the causes of the recent failure of the ice supply, and to take away from Messrs. Tudor and Co. the lease of the Government Ice House if it appeared that they had not fulfilled the terms of their contract. The Governor discussed the question at some length, saying he was glad to receive the memorial and was only surprised the citizens of Bombay had not moved in the matter before, as the scarcity of ice was felt as a terrible privation throughout the whole Presidency. He promised to call upon the Ice Committee for an explanation of their alleged [illegible] of duty, and to require Messrs. Tudor & Co. to satisfy the Government that they had not forfeited their claim to have the lease of the Ice House [illegible]

[illegible] CONCERT.

[illegible] have the promoters of what are familiarly known as the Popular Concerts given in the Town Hall had more occasion to be satisfied with their efforts than in the result of the Concert yesterday afternoon, which was attended with so complete a success. It was what we hope we may regard but the inauguration of a series of such pleasant musical [illegible] to be given at stated intervals, [illegible] cultivated taste of the community [illegible] reasonably satisfied, and the general [illegible] of musical expression, in its various forms, may find adequate gratification. A very large and appreciative audience, such as that which assembled in the Town Hall yesterday, and the [illegible] of such unquestioned musical talent as was exhibited on this occasion are factors which the Organ Committee ought to know how to reckon with for their future guidance—the [illegible] of which we hope to see in fruitful [illegible] during the present season.

The programme was not executed in its integrity on account of the sudden and regretted illness of an accomplished lady who had undertaken to sing two of the songs set down. The embarrassment thus occasioned was, however, happily surmounted by two ladies, who, at a few hours' notice, kindly supplemented the programme, and thus rendered invaluable service. All who took part in this Concert are well known to Town Hall audiences; we therefore refrain from noticing in detail the Programme [illegible] suffice it to say, that [illegible] received with heartiest appreciation [illegible] earning, of course, unrestrained applause, and the younger tenor sharing equally the ardent favours of a delighted audience to whom he yielded to an *encore*. A young gentleman amateur presided at the Organ, which unfortunately played him an embarrassing trick or two in the "Cujus Animam," but happily it was on its good behaviour in the Toccata of Bach, and the Andante of Beethoven.

His Excellency the Governor was present with his staff, and at the close he gratified the artists who had taken part in the performance with some hearty and genuine expressions of the delight he had experienced during the hour's entertainment.

CHOLERA ON MALABAR HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your description of the outbreak of cholera on Malabar Hill in your issue of the 30th inst., I would point out for the satisfaction of the residents around Ambawady that the total number of deaths from the 1st to the 30th of June in the "shanties" you allude to was four, and that since Friday last there have been no other cases of cholera in these huts. You have been misinformed when you state that nine deaths from cholera occurred in Ambawady on Thursday last, as the total number of deaths from cholera on Malabar Hill on this day was but three.

I inspected the huts in Ambawady on Thursday evening; a death had just occurred, but there were no fresh cases. I again inspected the locality on Friday morning, and there was then no one ill either with cholera or diarrhoea. I gave orders that the leaf roofs should be taken off any huts in which the disease again appeared. Late on Friday evening another case occurred, and the roof of the hut in which the woman was attacked lived was removed, and the other people left the building.

Those rooms in which persons had been attacked were vacated, the walls limewashed, and all obstructions to the free admission of air removed.

The inside of all these huts was clean, but the ground, as you pointed out, is very damp. The people sleep on the damp ground, and it is marvellous that they preserve their health as well as they do.

The owner of the huts, Mr. Dungersey, was prosecuted by the Executive Engineer in May last and fined Rs. 2, and the huts were allowed to stand till after the monsoon. The destruction of these huts in the rains is not a light matter; the people who now occupy them cannot live out in the open air during the monsoon, and if their dwellings are removed it is virtually driving them into the overcrowded servants' quarters of the neighbouring bungalows.

2nd July. T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

, The Health Officer evidently makes an allusion to people who were [illegible] with cholera in Ambawady, but [illegible] elsewhere.—ED. B. G.

BHOWNUGGUR HIGH COURT AND ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contributor who writes in your issue of the 28th instant so kindly of his first visit to Bhownuggur has made a mistake regarding the High Court and Alfred High School buildings. They were designed by Major C. Mant, R. E., and are in the Indo-Saracenic style—a style which Major Mant has made a special study. R. P. S.

Bhownuggur, June 30.

THE SUPPOSED TREASURES AT MECCA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You do well to doubt that wonderful statement from a French source, about the great treasures in the sepulchres at Mecca—a full-plumed canard of the very first feather. In the first place, the three holy sepulchres, those of Mohamed, Omar and Abu-Bekr, are not at Mecca at all but at Medinah, and secondly, somewhere about A. D. 1819, the Wahabee Sultan, Abdallah Ebn-Saood, captured both Mecca and Medinah, butchered the Turkish garrison with many of the oldest and most venerated Seyyeds and Shereefs, desecrated and plundered the tombs in question, together with the principal mosques, and then sent off the plunder of both cities to his own capital of Dereeyeh, remarking "Mahomed is dead, I am alive, and such wealth is safer in [illegible] of the living than of the dead;" and finally in conformity with the Wahabee maxim, [illegible] (the best sepulchres are those of which no trace is left), levelled these three tombs and all others in both towns to the dust, so that it is hard to conceive how any one of them could have remained unopened since A. D. 1815. D.

MILL LABOUR IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to an extract from the *Englishman* which you published a few days ago, allow me to remark that the writer shows himself to be utterly ignorant of the state of things in the mofussil when he takes it upon himself to contradict in a most dogmatic manner the statement made by Miss Carpenter in her report to Lord Salisbury, to the effect that the mill-hands in India had to work from twelve to thirteen hours daily. I can vouch from personal observation that the old lady was right for once in her life; the hours are as she stated—namely, from half-past 5 a.m. till half-past 6 p.m. with an interval of half an hour during the day. These hours are for young and old alike, and that with the thermometer often at 130°. There is no denying that Miss Carpenter held mistaken views on many Indian subjects, and was constantly suggesting impracticable reforms (witness her idea that the separate cell system should be introduced into our Indian jails), her suggestions showing that she knew very little about the matter under discussion, her flying visits to India giving her no time to gain a proper insight into matters upon which she undertook to report. Besides, being anything but popular with Europeans out here, she had principally to associate with natives; indeed, her sympathies appear to have been entirely with that section of the community, for with her the 'poor White' was nowhere, consequently she drew the bulk of her information from native sources, and we know how *reliable* they, as a rule, are, and cannot wonder if her ideas on many Indian subjects were erroneous. However, let that be as it may; if her report has the effect of mitigating the slavery to which the wretched mill workers here are condemned, then, in spite of her idiosyncrasies and occasional failures, her journeyings to and fro will not have been in vain, and she will have earned a right to lasting gratitude from the natives of India. C.

MR. MEHTA'S ACTION AT THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the public meeting held on Saturday last in the Town Hall, presided over by H. E. the Governor, a most deplorable figure was cut by Mr. P. M. Mehta, who, I dare say, far exceeded his bounds in delivering a speech in a public meeting (where the ruler of Bombay presided) in a tone most discourteous and distasteful. I am at a loss to know whether the Parsee or the Hindoo community deputed or authorised Mr. Mehta to address the meeting, oppose the resolution, and put an amendment without rhyme or reason, instead of decorously and honourably putting a requisition before H. E. the President showing [illegible] regret and asking His Excellency's kind [illegible] to form a Volunteer Corps of Parsees only by way of proving our genuine warm loyalty always displayed towards the British Crown, and which ever we will. Such a proposition [illegible] than the demand in behalf of the natives at large—[illegible] both communities to do so. I may venture to assert that several honourable native gentlemen will go with me, when I say, had the following facts been laid before His Excellency, he would have paid greater attention and attached better importance to the proposition. Are we not aware that, after the meeting of [illegible], a Volunteer Corps was formed in Bombay [illegible] and Parsee gentlemen? But unfortunately, owing to the irregularity of the members of the corps, it was soon dissolved. Then we should rest contented that, although we are now excluded, yet time was when we had the honour to be volunteers along with the English, and faithful and loyal towards the British Crown. Thus, I say, the matter would have assumed a favourable aspect, and produced a wholesome impression on the gentlemen assembled there. And His Excellency, I doubt not, would have been well pleased with it. I am surprised to see—nay more, my soul is sick and my ear is pained by hearing and seeing on every such occasion—a clique of a few native gentlemen, who should come forward in every public business and injure others' cause without the least authority or consent of the community in question—a clique which always does [illegible] rather than good—doing a thing in hurry and haste and coolly repenting at leisure. Surely [illegible] must be devised for such hasty proceedings. Had it not been for the said clique I would have most willingly declared these my sentiments [illegible] in the meeting.—I remain, &c.,

July 2. [illegible] BHANDOOPWALLA.

THE MERITS OF COURTS-MARTIAL AS TRIBUNALS OF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your remarks on Serjeant Miller's court-martial you appear to overlook the fact that he was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having written and sent for publication the letter signed "Observer;" and that in his defence the prisoner confined himself to denying the having sent for publication, leaving the court to draw the conclusion that the letter had been written by him. When the court was once satisfied that the letter was written by him, and when they found the great similarity of handwriting between the letter signed "Observer" and that signed "H. W. Miller," I do not wonder at their arriving at the decision they did. Granting that the letter of "Observer" was written by Miller (and if it was not, why did he not deny it?), and granting that the letter did appear in the *Standard*, it would be splitting straws indeed to quibble over the question whether he sent it for publication or not; he did not write the letter for nothing, I suppose, and I confess that the evidence was ample to convict him of the charge. As regards the proof of "conduct", &c., I should think that any officer sitting in a court-martial would at once consider that the writing of the letter alone, without reference as to whether the contents were true or false, [illegible] when the writer was [illegible] aware of all the facts, [illegible] ample proof of [illegible].

The system of military [illegible] court-martial may be good or bad [illegible] is [illegible] by [illegible] has answered its purpose [illegible] cases such as that of C[illegible] where the press has [illegible] worked by interested parties, a good deal of abuse has been heaped upon [illegible] system; but in most cases, as in the one I have mentioned, the courts have proved to the end to have been right and [illegible] have done substantial justice.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of courts-martial, they are quite eclipsed by those of the civil courts, as shown by the Fuller, Dunn, [illegible] and plenty of other cases, which have appeared lately in the public prints, and I have occasionally seen complaints made of the administration of Justice in England, and I well remember that the conduct of the Bravo case was not considered very creditable to the trained legal intellects that were engaged in it. Mrs. Bravo, I have no doubt, would have preferred the pompous fussiness, circumlocution, and [illegible] of a court-martial of officers if she had been given the option, and the same feeling I am convinced would be found to pervade the British army if its labours were [illegible]sured. [illegible]ILES.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

EVIDENTLY when your special correspondent left Capua he took his mantle with him. Much did I desire that he should have left it behind him, that I might have donned it, and with its inspiration have wielded my pen with a like facility, in order to be a somewhat worthy successor. The inspiration is long in coming, indeed I despair of the spirit [illegible] in a single [illegible] [illegible] the monsoon, and to feel the patter of the first showers which will wash away the dust out of the air. People who have business in the plains are putting off their journey till the first few showers have cooled the air, visions of being seized by heat apoplexy haunting them; house proprietors are busy looking after their drains and the weak points in the roofs of their houses; the Municipal are completing retaining walls to keep banks from tumbling down; and every one is providing himself with waterproof suits, in preparation for the annual deluge, which visits us during the next two months.

We have had the first State ball, the first set of theatrical performances, and we are to have several more of the latter entertainments, with plenty more of the former. Indeed, balls [illegible]—but, [illegible]—balls of ceremony and State at which the members [illegible] as the dress must be [illegible] which all entitled to the entree into society are compelled as a duty, and to attend which is as much a matter of duty. Others again more select, but still thought by the fast as slow, the guests invited to these are principally of the *Vere de Vere* class—the quiet, the good, the middle aged, the old, as well as the young. At these balls, the square dances predominate, and the round ones are not so furious, the suppers more luxurious, and more appreciated—but above these is a third class, the delights of which are given but to few to taste and enjoy, these are given by the Bachelors of the Club in the Concert Rooms of Benmore. The invitations to these are not of the kind which could be called broadcast, the passport necessary to give you a claim or chance of having one of these much desired cards bestowed on you, and which is to form the open sesame to these halls of light, is principally youth, but youth rendered attractive by beauty, wit, and, how shall I express it, youth inclined to rush faster through life than was perhaps considered quite the thing by a slower-going past generation. The usages and stringent rules of society demand that chaperones must attend on youth, but if possible they would be dispensed with, so fearful are the revellers of having any check put on their sports. And yet do not imagine that the only sounds to be heard in Simla are those of "revelry by night." There are others which draw the young as well as the old out of their homes, sounds the following of which, it is confidently hoped, will lead to mansions not built with hands.

We have a most attractive and attracting preacher, most [illegible] in the [illegible] of his duties. He is as zealous [illegible]; not only does he hold the usual three services in the church each Sabbath day, but there is a daily one, sometimes two each day. Thus society is divided, some are continually in the ball room, or places of amusement equally wicked, some always in the church, or at gatherings of a like degree of goodness. Some amongst us weary of single blessedness, and longing for the comforts of home, with a cheerful partner, who would "halve our sorrows and double our joys," look round on the numerous lovely faces by which we are surrounded this season, but feel equally unable to decide as to which they should choose, not caring for a partner who would be continually in the ball room, or one who would be as constantly in the church—home, and the arrangements for comfort in it, would be as much neglected in the one case as the other.

Simla is fuller this year than it has ever yet been; scarce a house vacant, all the hotels full, the Club overflowing, members complaining of not being able to get accommodation, and seriously thinking of withdrawing. The project of starting a second and supplementary club is still talked about, but has not progressed to a further stage, and, therefore, is no nearer completion.

"Peterhoff" is now occupied by the Viceregal party; the additions are completed sufficiently to admit of the rooms being resided in, but the private theatre is not finished. Some scene painters and decorators have arrived from Calcutta, and are busily engaged in preparing a suitable temple for representations of amateur Thespian art, and yet it is not all play. Our members of Council are continually busy drawing up bills to lay before the fortnightly meetings in the Council Chamber, especially our new legislative member. He is working hard, renovating, altering and codifying the laws and regulations for the benefit of all classes and all creeds of the heterogeneous mass of human beings which compose the population of this land. The next bill to be brought forward, I hear, is to be on the subject of the relations between master and servant. The Fuller case will no doubt point the moral to the treatment of the latter by the former. But who will take up the cause of the greatly abused and long suffering masters who can get no redress at the hands of justice, for the many wrongs they have to endure at the hands of lazy indolent servants?

The Government of India are determined to deal impartially with the press; no one newspaper is to be permitted to learn a scrap of intelligence regarding its intentions or doings sooner than another, hence no correspondent can triumphantly send a single item of "news," even five minutes before the *Gazette* is published. This may in some measure account for news-letters seldom containing anything beyond local intelligence.

There is a subdued kind of rumour that Government have sent warning notes to England regarding the present state of the Moslem mind in India, and beyond the Frontier, and that though outwardly all is calm, smooth, nay radiantly joyous, many are the anxious thoughts that fill the minds and rack the brains of our rulers, as to the responsible charge of the Empire. The "precautionary military arrangements" referred to in late telegrams appear to be the fruit of these warnings, and anxiously is the reply being waited for in high quarters at least such is to be gathered from the scraps of "talk" one hears even in the whirl of gaiety. As yet we hear nothing of the doings of our new Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, he being only the lesser luminary revolving round the greater here present. His light pales in the [illegible] however, that a point is likely to come before him for decision, sooner or later. In this wise, a scheme for supplying Simla with water during the dry months has long been before the local Government, and the ways and means by which the idea was to be put into effect been duly discussed in all its bearings. After due deliberation, the matter was decided a few months ago. Engineers have been at work surveying and reporting on the springs in the vicinity of the sanitarium, which could be made available in contributing the liquid element so much needed. These springs, the nearest which could be used, lie about fourteen miles to the north of Simla. The water will have to be brought in pipes through a district which does not belong to the British Government, though the independent States in which the springs exist, and the intermediate land lies, is under our "protection." It is requisite that a strip of territory on either side of the course which will have to be taken by the water pipes be protected from the depredations of cattle, and the axe of the wood cutter; this can only be done effectually by the Government taking possession of, and having full control over, the land. The petty chief who has sovereign sway over the district, naturally objects to giving up possession of his rights without a consideration. The equivalent he demands is large, and this is the question which will have to be decided before long by the Punjab Government, and this may lead to further discussions, whether it might not be advisable to relieve the same chief of a larger portion of his little territory at one and at the same time, always of course for a consideration, to form what has also been long thought of, "the extension of Simla." The centre of the sanitarium is crowded, indeed in parts overcrowded; and we are beginning to feel the necessity of [illegible], extending. All round the small extent which forms the area of the station lie independent States, belonging to various chiefs, of more or less importance, but who under British protection, leaving them no employment, as they had formerly in making petty wars, each with his neighbour, are now dwindling down to the status of wealthy farmers. The land belongs to the Chief, and he receives the rents from his tenants. He would be equally happy and surer of the revenue which forms his income, were he to receive these rents through the British Government, who might then with an easy conscience take the land for the location of their own white subjects. The climate is well suited to the Saxon race. Great would be the boon to many, both poor and rich, if some of the fertile spots in the hills could be thrown open to them to settle down on, while it would consolidate the power of Britain to have a race of her own sons and daughters growing up in the land and forming a bulwark against internal as well as external foes.

P. S.—As I am closing, the clouds have rolled up, and grandly has burst on us the first shower of the monsoon; the mists have descended on the hills, and the temperature has suddenly fallen ten degrees.

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.

DEATH OF MR. ARATHOON.

[illegible] the mail steamer which arrived at Bombay on [illegible] left Aden, the passengers and crew of the Messageries steamer Meikong, wrecked on Cape Guardafui, on the night of the 17th June, 260 in number, were at the latter port, awaiting passage to Europe by the next steamer. There had been four casualties—two seamen drowned in landing from the wreck, one passenger, Mr. Albert Arathoon from Madras, and one of the ship's officers died from sunstroke prior to having been rescued by the s. s. Glenartney, on the 18th idem. Mr. Arathoon was a son of the late Mr. John Arathoon, the well-known diamond merchant of this city, and he was himself a dealer in precious stones. He lately closed his business here with the view of settling permanently in England, where his family have been residing for some little time. A letter from one of the passengers in the Meikong, hastily written at Aden, to catch the P. & O. steamer for Bombay, has been placed at our disposal, from which we gather a few particulars regarding the wreck of this steamer, and the death of Mr. Arathoon. The Meikong at the time she struck was going along under steam and sail at the rate of 14 miles an hour. The hour at which she struck is not stated, but we infer from other remarks in the letter, that it must have been in the day time, probably the early morning. It was probably also foggy, for the latter before us speaks of the steamer as being wrecked "not 30 yards from shore." There seems to have been an immediate scramble for the boats, and landing was effected with difficulty. Happily the s. s. Glenartney, one of the China steamers, taking home the first season's teas, saw the accident that befel the Meikong and laid to rescue the passengers. Before the Meikong struck, the Glenartney's captain, it appears, thought she was taking a wrong course "and kept us in sight, and waited on the other side of the rocks"—meaning, we presume, that the Glenartney waited on the north side of Ras Hafoon. The passengers of the Meikong, after getting on to land, had to walk for eight hours across a desert in the burning sun, and it was here that two of the casualties occurred. Poor Mr. Arathoon died of heat apoplexy, and another gentleman, to whom Mrs. Stanbrough gave her only bottle of drinking water, also dropped down, and died. The heat was not the only danger to which the passengers were exposed; they were surrounded by the savage inhabitants of the coast, and would probably have been carried off into the interior and plundered, if not murdered, if the Glenartney had not been in sight. 260 out of the total crew and passengers of the Meikong were taken on board the Glenartney and carried to Aden, where the passengers received kind attentions from the European residents, especially from Mrs. Loch, wife of the British Resident. The passengers seem to have escaped with only the clothes they had on.—*Madras Mail.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

TURKISH REPORT OF A RUSSIAN DEFEAT NEAR SOUKHUM KALEH.

LONDON, JULY 2.

According to an official Turkish despatch, the Russians were completely defeated by the Turks on the 27th June, near Soukhum Kaleh, with a loss of 2,000 men in killed and 4,000 wounded; the Turkish loss was 90 killed and 230 wounded.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs complains of Russian atrocities at Ardahan and the complete and wanton demolition of Rustchuk by the Russians.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, JULY 2.

A despatch from Abdul Kerim Pacha (the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army) states that the Russian Army has crossed the Danube, and that he is expecting a great battle at Biela.

According to a Russian official despatch, the bridge at Simnitza has been destroyed by a storm.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The British ironclad Mediterranean squadron has sailed from Greece under sealed orders.

LONDON, JUNE 30, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16.
Exchange on India	1.8½.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½.
4½ per cent. do.	84½.
5½ per cent. do.	88½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106¼.
Bar Silver	53 15-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£44.
Chartered do do.	£19-10.
Do. Mercantile do.	£28.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£33.

Currants—Zante.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 2.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JULY 2, 6 A.M.

H. M. Steamer Spartan sailed for Trincomalee at 8-30 A.M.

GALLE, JULY 2, 4-38 A.M.

Mail Steamer Kashgar, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 2.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 6-14 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., ther. max. 84, W. B. 78, min. 95, bar. 29.91. Fall of rain 37 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fresh and showery, wind S. W. by W. 6, ther. 83, bar. 30. Fall of rain 57 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., N. W., W. Fall of rain 35 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind strong, W. ther 94, bar. 29.87.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. light, ther. 89. Fall of rain 2 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8½d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,

THE statement made by the Kurrachee correspondent of the *Times of India* that Mr. Ravenscroft will succeed Sir W. Merewether as Commissioner in Sind is a mere conjecture. Mr. Ravenscroft's name has, no doubt, been mentioned, but we believe Sir William's successor will be appointed by the Government of India.

THE table of precedence we published the other day is incomplete. A second part is still under consideration, involving the settlement of some very ticklish questions about the social rank of a variety of people whom it is difficult to classify in a satisfactory manner.

THE following telegram has been received from Quetta, dated the 28th June: "Sappers just arrived in good health, none the worse for the march. Captain North does not consider the march by route traversed better than marching would be at the same season in any part of India."

WE hear from a correspondent at Bhosawul that the inhabitants of that part of the country are still anxious about the rainfall. The rains which have fallen so copiously in other parts of the Presidency seem to be holding off all along the line from Chalisgaum to Julgaum. In some talookas it has fallen heavily and suddenly, but in others it has scarcely fallen at all. Clouds, however, are hovering over these parched regions, and it is hoped there will soon be a general fall. Sowing operations are in progress in Khandeish, but the soil is quite hard and dry a few inches below the surface, and more rain is anxiously wanted. The heavy rain in Bhosawul itself the other day was merely local.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, "I learn that the Political Department contemplate effecting an exchange of Gogo for some other villages in the Bhownugger State. This would be the height of folly—to give up the only good port on the Kattywar coast belonging to the British Government."

A few days ago we published, from information derived from a correspondent of the *Madras Times*, a paragraph giving an account of an outbreak amongst the coolies in a relief camp in the Adoni taluq of the Bellari district. The outbreak was attributed to the superintendent wishing to draft off men to the Bellari-Habli railway works, whereupon a riot ensued; the superintendent was stabbed in the back and shoulder; the assistant superintendent and medical officer severely beaten, and nothing less than murder intended. The lovers of the sensational will be sorry to hear that the above harrowing account was purely an effort of imagination on the part of our contemporary's correspondent.

REGARDING the new C. B.ships, a correspondent asks a contemporary, "what can have been the principle of selection in a list which begins with an octogenarian Lieutenant General, and ends with an obscure junior Colonel, and which includes officers of such bewilderingly varied periods and degrees of service? What but the purest haphazard can have allotted the Star of India to Colonels Davies and Hatch? Is it that their claims to it were so transcendentally strong, as to eclipse those of all others, civilians or soldiers? Not a bit of it! Clearly, their names came out of the hat when the prizes were drawn; just as Mr. Daly turned up at Umballa, when Chamant was lugged out by the other one!"

AN appeal to meet the expenses of Miss Donnelly's case, is made in the *Indian Daily News*. The writer says, "I have every confidence that the public will not refuse sympathy for a young girl who has, beyond the shadow of a doubt, been the victim, if not of a persecution, certainly of a most relentless and unparalleled prosecution. A perfect stranger to the Donnelly family previous to the institution of this now remarkable case, I have since conversed with Miss Donnelly and other members of her family, and having been made acquainted with all the circumstances of what they have gone through during the past two months, I give it as my deliberate conviction that they deserve a full share of public sympathy of both kinds—consoling and substantial. Who will deny, that they have sufficient cause to curse with a deep and bitter curse the administration of Indian criminal law."

A NATIVE paper reports that Lord Lytton is at present engaged in "making a scheme for the appointment of natives to the higher ranks of the Civil Service." We do not believe that there is any intention, says the *Englishman*, of making such appointments at present.

THE firm of Joakim and Co. of Calcutta have suspended payment, and Mr. M. C. Joakim has filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court. The liabilities amount to nearly eight lakhs of rupees.

A MEETING is shortly to be held by the influential native residents and house owners of Madras to represent matters to Government regarding the additional 2½ per cent. tax to the already heavy 7½ per cent. tax on houses.

As a specimen of the way in which the Bengal native regiments are furnished with officers, we see that Lieut. T. L. Lewis, an officer, whose first commission is dated January 1867, is at present performing the triune duties of Commandant, Wing Officer, and Adjutant of the 26th native infantry. In his capacity of Adjutant, he has therefore to make the daily reports to himself in his other capacity of Commandant.

THE Mussoorie correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—"Strange doings this season at the Club. A mysterious system of blackballing seems to be in vogue. Officers proposed for ballot, men of long standing, distinguished service, and unblemished reputation are thus treated! In fact it is a cowardly stab in the dark, and the assassin under an invisible cloak remains undiscovered. Report points to some petticoat influence being behind the scenes! A crying shame and no mistake, an insult to the distinguished officers proposing and seconding the party for nomination, and lastly, an insult to him who is blackballed."

THE worst of things have their uses. A *kerait* snake was killed in a house in Lahore on the 29th ult., the owner of which did not like to see it crawling about his bedroom. After its demise it was found that its stomach contained no less than five large sized scorpions, and yet it was not happy, but must have been on the hunt for more, perhaps to recruit or supplement its poison commissariat. By the time this interesting fact was discovered, it was too late to apologise to the snake for the rough way in which its sanitary labours had been interrupted, but to its credit be it said that it perished performing a useful duty, a resident of the house having been stung by a scorpion only a few weeks before, narrowly escaping with life.

AT Banavar, in Mysore, a cannon ball is deposited in a rudely built shrine and worshipped as a god. The Rev. A. Theophilus was informed that till about two years ago, the people had been worshipping a cannon; but at the Government order, it was broken to pieces and the ball in it was taken possession of by the people and invested with divine honours!

THE Chinese expedition to Kashghar is nearing Turfan, where the Amir's forces are posted; but the difficulties of feeding the men, of transporting stores, and of keeping open communications, are described as excessive and exhausting, and may possibly compel a retreat before a decisive blow has been struck. The attempt to conquer Kashghar is said to have already cost, besides prodigious sums of money, the lives of 250,000 soldiers; but that is probably an exaggeration, although the mortality from sickness and privation in the different campaigns has, doubtless, been very heavy.

IT was supposed that the irritating shoe question had been long since settled, but we find that it has been revived at Ghazipore. A Bengali pleader had a case in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Ballia. When he attempted to enter the Court room he was required by the orderly peons to put off his shoes (which were of English pattern). At first he hesitated to submit to such an unreasonable requisition, but he submitted to it, in the interest of his client. When he again appeared he received similar treatment. He then begged the Magistrate to withdraw his arbitrary order, but his expostulation displeased that officer. The disappointed pleader has presented a petition for redress to the High Court, N. W. P., as he considered it an insult to himself and his profession. The Magistrate has been called upon to explain his singular conduct.

THERE were great doings at Domraon on the 26th ult. on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of Râja Radha Persad Sing, the eldest son of the Maharaja of Domraon, with a minor Raja under the Court of Wards at Allahabad. A large number of guests had been invited, and amongst those present were the Maharajas of Rewa and Benares, and minor Maharajas, Rajas and native gentlemen from all parts of Behar and the N. W. Provinces. The procession, which was composed of upwards of one hundred elephants and about five thousand horsemen, was headed by the Maharajas of Rewa and Benares, and the ceremony was witnessed by about twenty thousand persons. The whole cost of the marriage must have exceeded four lakhs of rupees—a large sum to be spent by an active promoter of the scheme for the reduction of marriage expenses.

A NATIVE was lately tried before the Sessions Judge of Burdwan on a charge of having murdered his own brother by night in his bed. He was acquitted by a unanimous verdict of the jury. He has now been condemned to be hanged, by a judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Prinsep, from which Mr. Justice Markby dissents. We do not say, says the *Statesman*, that no man should suffer the extreme penalty of the law on circumstantial evidence; but we do say that a man who has been acquitted by a unanimous verdict of a jury, ought not to be hanged if there be a shadow of doubt about his guilt. The scruples of Mr. Markby will carry public sympathy with them, and we think the Government should be appealed to exercise its prerogative. If this man is to be hanged, we had better abolish trial by jury at once.

THE editor of the *Christian Ark and Tower*, a religious periodical published in Rangoon monthly, makes the following appeal to his readers, "You will greatly cheer us by kindly sending us now and then the name of a new subscriber. We offer to our subscribers the most extraordinary liberal terms yet known. *They can pay what they like!* Who will refuse to be a subscriber on such a condition?"

AN opium smoker gives us some insight—in an incoherent sort of way—into his experiences while under the influence of the drug—"The pleasure and pain of an opium-smoker are confined to the class. He sees many wonderful things, things unknown to poets and romancers, considers his vision true, and laughs and cries according to things in view. The spectators laugh at him, cut jokes at his expense, and ultimately pass a hasty remark, that the man is a fool, a mad, an opium-smoker. Indeed there is pleasure in opium; indeed many things are seen in broad daylight. Let the world bark against me, I care not. I must find my pleasure in it. O! what pleasure, when I see a sparrow take away a large elephant on its wings to that glittering heaven which men of earth call stars. Where is pleasure there is pain. What pain! what ho! When I see a large mansion, where men from different quarters accumulate to execute some of the most important business, suddenly turn an hotel for the nocturnal amusements of a select party. It is a shocking sight, a painful vision. When the effect of opium is gone, I am a perfect man. Is it therefore advisable, Mr. Editor, to take opium any more?" To judge from this letter, we should certainly say not.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from home on the "heresy" case in the Free Church of Scotland says, "You must have heard ere now of the sensation caused by the now celebrated article contributed to the Encyclopædia Britannica by Professor W. Robertson Smith, of the Free Church College of Aberdeen. His views of the inspiration of Scripture and of the authorship of the book of Deuteronomy were pronounced heretical, and the matter was referred to the Assembly. It is to be proceeded with by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, according to the rules of the church, Professor Smith being, meantime, at his own suggestion, suspended from the performance of his functions as a teacher. But the speeches made at the Assembly by the Conscript Fathers are remarkably free from bigotry, and marked by a candour and liberality one might have looked for in vain a few years back. Dr. Wilson, the mover of the resolution, said that they must be prepared to 'abandon traditional beliefs if they were incapable of substantial proof.' Weighty words, full of hope for the victims of ecclesiastical bigotry—poor souls, who look up sighing towards heaven, and see but the false roof of a creed 'painted to imitate and shut out the sky.'"

EVERY instance of Europeans striking or accidentally causing death to a native is dragged before the public as a proof of the cruelty of Europeans towards natives, but hardly any one notices how many natives' lives are saved by Europeans, and how many a kind act is done to them daily. Some deeds, which deserve wide publicity, are related in the following letter:—

"On Thursday morning, the 14th June, loud cries from a drowning man were heard on the Howrah side of the river. As the unfortunate man was being carried away by the tide past the steamer Undaunted, his dreadful shrieks woke up the chief officer of the vessel, who was sleeping on deck at the time. He promptly threw a life buoy overboard, and quickly lowering a boat, saved the man from a watery grave. This is not the first time this officer has shown himself so prompt in the cause of duty or humanity. His humane as well as daring action in going to the rescue of the crew of the Cawdor Castle was noticed at the time in the papers by a letter from 'One of the rescued crew.' He was also one of the officers sent to search the seaboard of the Sunderbunds for survivors of wrecks after the last cyclone—an expedition of some danger and difficulty. To go through the breakers expecting the steam launch to be dashed to pieces was itself a perilous undertaking; but to go ashore and explore the jungles was still more dangerous, the land being infested with tigers and other wild animals, whose close proximity was proclaimed by their foot prints on the sands. Considerable anxiety, I am told, was entertained for the safety of these officers by those who knew the nature of the expedition on which they started. Still this officer on his return never received any acknowledgment of his services, not even so much as a letter of thanks, which is the least that could have been done for one who ran so much risk to his own life by water and land to go to the rescue of those who might have survived the gale and been cast on these mighty forests, where their only chance of safety lay in their getting to one of the houses of refuge. Europeans are not so unkindly disposed towards the natives as some make it their business to remark."

AT the anniversary examination of the pupils and distribution of prizes at the Madrassa-i-Azam, Madras, on Thursday last, His Grace the Governor made the following interesting remarks:—

"I have now passed a year or more on the shores of India, and it seems to me that there is a vast field open for the employment of natives in this country—a vast field in engineering, architecture, and in many other branches of science which attach to those professions. It seems to me, too, from the prizes that I have distributed, from the way in which the questions upon trigonometry, geometry, and other kindred subjects were answered, that the minds of the natives of this country are fitted to excel in that study, as well as in the study of what has been accomplished in this and other parts of the world." Speaking of the progress made in irrigation and canals in this country, His Grace said:—"It may appear no doubt a humble process to remove so much ground, but there are problems in the irrigation of a country and the formation of canals which have absorbed the minds of the ablest engineers from the earliest and most glorious days of Italy to the present time—works which have been absorbing the greatest talent the world has ever produced. It is not alone this year which will show the necessity and at the same time the advantage to India of engineering science, but any person that travels to this country must see how many advantages are yet lost, and how many resources of nature are still unutilised. I would solicit you, natives of this country, to study this subject, in order that you may be brought not only to positions of advantage but to positions also of influence. All cannot become leaders, but all can strive in the race, and many will come to the front. We see in travelling through India and in other parts of the world, what has been done, and what enduring structures have been raised, some perhaps useless except as memorials of skill and ingenuity, but others useful and pleasing to the eye, and of value to mankind. But I do not think that the last generation has done as much towards beautifying and adorning the country as one would expect from a race who have such beautiful structures as specimens, and such opportunities for displaying their talent. I have pointed out these two impressions, because I have often heard it asked in India what prospects of employment are there for natives to look forward to? The same might have been asked years ago in Europe and England, where it was found that talent and skill came forward, and with the advantage in utilizing it came the necessity for increasing it. I confidently expect that with the improved state of education in India, with general education, with the increased advantage of foreign languages, and a close attention to the works of foreign countries, increased benefits will be derived from extended works, and such an appreciation of their advantages as will make them of considerable value. I hear of the success of the Madrassa School, and I trust that I may be able to learn that some of those who have been passing its curriculum of education during the time I have had the honour to hold the Governorship of Madras, may hereafter be holding good positions in India, and using their best talents in the extension of education for the advantage of this country."

DOG CATCHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I entirely concur in the remarks made by your correspondent "Indignant" in your issue of this day, when expatiating on the cruelties practised by dog catchers on the canine species while performing their task. I have from personal observation perceived every act of their barbarous proceedings, from the period of their setting eyes on an animal till it has been captured, removed, and transferred to the Pinjrapole; and the whole affair is wholly discreditable and shameful to the authorities from whom the mandate emanates for the capture of dogs. As I have myself been a sufferer from these dog-catchers, dog-killers, dog poisoners, and dog-keepers at the Pinjrapole, I must express my sympathy with "Indignant," and hope he will be able to introduce some manner of reformation in the mode of dog-capturing in Bombay.

June, 28. CERBERUS.

DISPOSAL OF LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will follow up the extract on the treatment of lepers in the Sandwich Islands, in your issue of 26th ult. by trying to teach the English in India to face the question as boldly as the Sandwich Islanders have done. Dr. Carter was sent last year to enquire into the subject in Kattiawar, where there are many lepers. He published a long report, the conclusion of which was that lepers were much more numerous than was supposed, and that there was no remedy. Before we English interfered with our peculiar notions about the value of human life, however diseased and dangerous to the community, ideas almost as reasonable as those of the Jains about animal life, the wise people of Kattiawar used to encourage lepers to drown themselves in the sea. Lepers are generally willing enough, as is shown in the Sandwich Islands, to put themselves out of the way, and if they hesitated, their friends used to assist them. Nowadays if such a thing were done, those who assisted would be transported, and the leper would be pulled out of the water and sent home to breed more lepers. HUMANITY.

KATTIAWAR RAILWAYS AND PORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The data given by your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" in support of Gogo as a cotton port instead of Bhownugger, are in some respects inaccurate and in others incomplete.

The present road to Gogo from Surat, although much improved by the new bridge over the Taptee, is doubtless in a very poor state, but at Bugwa Danda there is no such extent of mud to cross as he implies. It is true that as he states the mud flat may be four and a half or so miles *long*, but when an obstacle has to be crossed its length is not of much moment. The *width* of mud to be crossed is barely *one* mile, of which half is usually dry enough, and though the rest is unpleasant it does not cover the ankles.

Again, letters from Bhownugger have arrived regularly in Bombay in 37 hours after posting. This time will, however, be affected by the monsoon arrangements of the railway. It is, therefore, a great exaggeration to say that it takes five days crossing the Gulf. He owns that Bhownugger is a thriving port, but as he was speaking of the cotton trade he might well have mentioned that it possesses eleven steam presses, and therefore has about five lacs of private capital invested in it, besides the large sums expended on improvements by the State.

With these corrections, he has stated the case fairly enough, and it comes to this—on the one hand here is a thriving little port doing an export business probably larger than any other native port in these parts. This business has been made a success, not from any special advantages due to locality but from the skill, perseverance, and enterprise of the durbar led and directed by Mr. Percival, but not without a considerable investment of capital. The "muddy creek" is full of native craft during the busy season, and notwithstanding the sneer, it affords a safe haven for these and also for small steamers. On the other hand, there is about 12 miles off, a little watering place, Gogo, lying in British territory with little or no trade, but connected with Bhownugger by a good post road. If your correspondent, "A Stranger," is correct, even this road was made at the expense of Bhownugger. It affords a striking contrast to the Bugwa Danda road, the route by which Gogo communicates with Surat.

Bhownugger having done so much and Gogo so little, the argument of "Pro Bono Publico" and of "Public Interest" is, that it would be to the public benefit if measures were taken to deprive Bhownugger of its business and transfer it to Gogo. I will say nothing of the character of such a policy as this, but your correspondents can hardly be aware that under much more advantageous circumstances than these the attempt to shift a cotton market has invariably failed. As instances, I may mention Khangaum, Oomrawutte, Akote, and Compta. Have the proposed markets of Sheagaum, Budnaira, Akola, and Carwar been successes? At Budnaira the distance was but six miles, and Omra lay this distance off the railway, but nevertheless it was not long before a branch line had to be made, as nothing would move the market to Budnaira. "Pro Bono Publico" may be well convinced that vested interests in established markets are too strong to be readily overcome; they are as effective against removal as the deadweight of Mahomet's mountain, and the only way to deal with them is to adopt Mahomet's plan.

I need say little concerning the idea that cotton would find its way across the Gulf and then to Broach by a road 24 miles in length, and be carried by rail thence to Bombay, as we have the facts before us now that cotton is being taken from the immediate vicinity of the same railway to feed the market at Dhollera. It will not pay, the cost would be too great. If the Bhownugger State is prepared to find capital for a railway to be put in connection with the present system, the policy is surely not to put a prohibition upon such enterprise, but if any results injurious to the cotton trade are to be feared, conditions might well be attached to the permission which would protect the interests at stake. This would be a thousand times better than the expenditure of public money upon a 12 miles length of railway which would give no return.

June 28. DOKRA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Pro Bono Publico" and "British Interests" are, it is easily seen, two disappointed men. They are therefore naturally disposed to throw as much mud into the Bhownuggur creek as they expected to get rupees out of it, but did not. Bhownuggur, its wretched mud creek, and pestilential town, will improve and thrive; while Gogo, that city of the dead, will still remain desolate, for all they may say.

But, will "Pro Bono Publico" kindly answer the following:—

1. Were you really in Kattywar on the 16th June, or did you not leave Gogo very suddenly a few days before; and leaving thus, whether you have not also left liabilities behind which it would be decent of you to return and meet at once? A number of poor labourers would be extremely glad to see you back, likewise the minions of justice against whom you very unkindly rail so.

2. As you seem to be so fully acquainted with the engineering doings of the Local Funds Committee of Broach, will you kindly tell us why the *buoys* moored at Dedj and Gogo by the late Local Funds Engineer of Broach could not hold, particularly where, as you say, there is such excellent anchorage?

3. When did you see Mowa and Pipawa; and how are both ports situated in respect to trade with Bombay as compared with Gogo?

4. Where can the tidal and other very scientific observations taken by the late Local Funds Engineer of Broach, a few years back, be obtained; and how far were these found to agree with the tests taken under the orders of Government by the Executive Engineer, Surat, a short time afterwards?

5. Would the B. B. and C. I. Railway be a consenting party to the pier at Dedj in the hope of carrying Kattywar cotton onward to Bombay; would they not have some feeling of alarm lest there should be a repetition of what occurred in 1869, when cotton was taken from the Railway trucks at Broach and sent by country craft to Bombay?

And will "Public Interests" say:—

1. Why the Bhownuggur State should make a railway at its own cost for the benefit of Gogo, or to increase the revenue of a public railway company? Government have not the slightest idea of spending one pie out of the Imperial coffers for the Kattywar Railways, they have not got it to spend—then why should any pressure be put on a native State to spend money for its own ruin?

2. Why did Gogo—which port once flourished, and flourished long—go down in commercial importance, and why did Bhownuggur rise? And supposing Government were so foolish as to make a line from Imperial funds to Gogo, would the trade of Bhownuggur be deflected?

Sir Richard Temple has the reputation for seeing and judging of everything for himself. I have little doubt he will do so in the question under notice.

June 30. TROGLODYTE.

THE PIGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad that your correspondent "Vox Populi" has pointed out one of the many sources from which cholera germinates in this island. Circumstances compel me to live in Burrows Lane, Dabool, near Girgaum, and the locality is one of the strongholds of those pests of human health—the pigs. No consideration of their own as well as their neighbours' health, seems to enter the cranium of the owners of these confirmed nuisances in the eyes of law and sanitation! Pent up in a narrow unventilated styes connected with human habitations, these animals really drag out a wretched existence, and when let loose the surrounding compounds and plants suffer from their depredations. Really, Sir, something should be done as soon as possible to rid the city from their disgusting presence. As I am on the subject of health, permit me to draw the attention of the Health Department to the abominable state of open ponds wherein the drains of the different houses in the street discharge their contents, which are now full to overflowing. RUS.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appeared to me strange when I read in your last issue that Dr. Hooker has been invested with a K. C. S. I., for his services rendered in connection with Chinchona cultivation in this country, for it is a well-known fact that he had little or nothing to do with the cultivation in this presidency. India is indebted to the late Mr. W. G. McIvor for the grand results that have been achieved, not only in establishing the cultivation of the several varieties of this valuable plant, but in discovering a process by which the alkaloids contained in the bark were both enriched and increased, and I need only refer your readers to the high prices which were very recently realized in the English market, to prove this fact. There was a time, sir, when scientific men in this Presidency received with jealousy the successful discovery made by Mr. McIvor, who because he was a professional gardener, had dared to tell them that practice took precedence of theory. I allude to the mossing process, which was in great danger of total condemnation, but is now happily universally admitted, and the system where practicable is thoroughly adhered to. The Government Plantations were at one time in still greater danger of being cleared out of existence by the coppicing process. Indeed, certain officials had so far prejudiced the mind of the Secretary of State for India, that he thought it a serious matter, so large an extent of the plantations should have been given up to the mossing system. Of these officials, one—the leader—is dead, another absconded, and the others have retired. From March, 1861, to the time of his death, Mr. McIvor had devoted himself to his work with a zeal and earnestness seldom equalled by any other public servant, and as his services have so frequently been noticed by the Government he has served under, as well as by successive Secretaries of State, I consider that the present Government should show their estimation of these services, which were of no mean order, by conferring on his widow a pension or remuneration worthy of such good result. CAROLUS.

BOMBAY.

WE regret very much to learn, that owing to heavy losses in the River Plate trade, Messrs. H. Classon & Co. of Liverpool, have suspended payment, necessitating the winding up of the Bombay branch, which has occupied for many years a prominent position as an export house.

THE Rev. A. P. Hogarth, B. D., Presbyterian Chaplain, Kurrachee, has obtained eighteen months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate. It is undecided whether a successor to Mr. Hogarth will be appointed—at least, for some time hence.

CHIEF CONSTABLESHIP OF SATTARA.—Benjamin David, a son of the late Abraham David, Assistant Superintendent of the Poona Police, and at present a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been appointed chief constable of police in the Sattara district.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahomed Goolam Mahomed, a reputed thief, was yesterday sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee for stealing a *colok*, valued Rs. 10, the property of Rahimbee, woman.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two Hindoo shopkeepers, named Hurry Essoo and Dhunjee Natha, were fined respectively Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for having in their possession false instruments for weighing without any satisfactory excuse, they being retail dealers.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT TO A TRAMWAY HORSE.—An accident of a curious nature occurred yesterday afternoon in Rampart Row. A tramway car was being driven towards Byculla when, nearly opposite Messrs. Teacher's shop, one of the horses slipped and fell, and the forewheel of the car passed over his leg and cut the hoof clear away from the flesh. The animal was necessarily in great pain and bled very much. A messenger was at once despatched to the veterinary surgeon of the Tramway Co. for instructions, and we presume the horse was shot.

THE circumstances attendant on a recent painful case of attempt at suicide in the town of Madras have led the Government to the opinion that irreparable mischief may ensue from a hasty prosecution of such offences and that the Commissioner of Police, who has a discretion vested in him by law, would do well to hold; private investigation before entering, as a matter of course, on an official inquiry allowing the apprehension of the accused person. The result would frequently show that the accused might safely be left to the care of his friends, without the necessity of any formal proceedings on the part of the Police, with the view of bringing him before the Magistrate upon an information or report.

CORRECT DIVINATION.—That was a good shot of the *Bombay Gazette* the other day when it said, "The return of the Czar to Ployesti from Ibraila, whence he might have taken the direct road homeward by rail to Moscow or St. Petersburg, may, we think, be accepted as a sign that the Russians will now attempt to cross the Danube near Giurgevo." As will have been seen by the telegram we publish, the Russians have crossed to the west of Giurgevo.—*Madras Times.*

WE hear that the Maharajah Scindiah has given orders to his agents at Punderpoor and other places, to resume the charitable relief of the poor and to continue it until the end of the next month. Better far to spend money in the relief of the poor than to spend lakhs in the attempt to gain an empty title, as some do.—*Deccan Herald.*

SERIOUS CHARGES OF FORGERY AND PERJURY.—About three months ago, Mr. Norman, the District Magistrate of Poona, directed Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the City Magistrate of Poona, to investigate certain charges of forgery and perjury which had been preferred against one Luximan Succaram *alias* Baba Putwurdhun, Mahalkurree of petta Ambagaon in the Kheir talooka of the Poona district, who had been placed under suspension from his office, and two other Brahmins, namely, Wamun Hurree, a koolkurnee, or village accountant, and one Ballajee Kristna. Mr. Plunkett made the enquiry as directed by Mr. Norman, and considering there was a strong *prima facie* case made out against the accused persons, that officer committed them for trial on the above charges before the Sessions Court, when Mr. W. H. Newnham, the Sessions Judge, sent down the case for trial before Mr. Druitt, the Assistant Sessions Judge. The accused were accordingly brought up for trial before that officer at the last April Sessions, when Mr. Babajee Kristna Gokhley, one of the pleaders for the defence, took a preliminary objection to the proceedings against his clients, on the ground that as one of the charges on which they were committed for trial was for giving fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding, they could not be placed on their trial on that charge without previous sanction being obtained from the Court before or against which the offence was alleged to have been committed,—which sanction had been refused on application to Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona. Mr. Druitt agreed with Mr. Baba Gokhley that the trial of the accused could not be proceeded with without sanction being obtained to the entertainment of the charge, as provided for in Section 468 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and he, therefore, remitted the case back to the Sessions Judge for orders. That officer then admitted the prisoners to bail, each in the sum of Rs. 5,000 and referred the question raised on the point of law to the Judges of the High Court. The matter also came up before the High Court upon a representation from the district authorities then through Government; but under what law or regulation this has been done is not quite clear; and after considerable delay and some apparent hesitation on the part of the High Court they at last issued a precept to the Sessions Judge of Poona, directing him to give the necessary sanction for entertaining the charge of perjury against the three accused persons above named. This has been done accordingly and the case will be tried at the Seventh Criminal Sessions of the Poona Division Court for the present year, which commenced on the 2nd instant.—*Id.*

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT will be observed from our advertising columns, that the Committee elected at the public meeting held in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, with a view to carrying out the preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a Volunteer Corps in Bombay, will meet at 5 p. m. to-day. We understand that several additions will be made to the Committee, so that it will be as far as possible a representative one.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR was out early yesterday morning and visited the hospitals in company with Sir F. Souter. With regard to the J. J. Hospital, he found much fault with many of the arrangement. During the day he was out again "doing" Bombay. He visited the Framjee Cowasjee Institute and the Bombay Native General Library at 1 p. m. His Excellency was pleased with the internal arrangements of the hall and the library. Several books on different subjects were examined by His Excellency, who expressed his satisfaction at the selections, adding that he had not seen such an excellent native library even at Calcutta. On leaving the premises, His Excellency asked the librarian to convey his compliments to the secretary and the managing committee of the institution. He visited the Bombay Club at 5 o'clock in the evening and drove thence to the Concert at the Town Hall. At eleven o'clock last night His Excellency and Staff left Bombay for Kirkee, where they would probably arrive about nine o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In. cts.	FORT. In. cts.	BYCULLA. In. cts.
Monday, July 2, up to 6 a.m.	0 6	0 19	0 9
Previously registered	35 39	27 57	29 6
Total up to date	35 45	27 76	29 15
Fall up to 2nd July 1876	15 0	14 34	17 36

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met on Wednesday last at Government House, Gunneshkhind. There were present H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, H. E. the Hon. Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., the Hon'bles A. Rogers, J. Gibbs, Maj. Gen. Kennedy, E. W. Ravenscroft C.S.I., Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Ambaidas, C.S.I., S. S. Bengalee, and Col. Anderson.

THE NEW ABKARI BILLS.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved the first reading of the new Abkari Bills, viz;—Bill No. 2 of 1877,—"A Bill to amend the law for regulating the control of the manufacture of spirituous liquors, and for the realization of the abkari revenue in the city of Bombay;" and Bill No. 3 of 1877, a similar bill to be applied to the excise management of the Bombay Presidency generally. Mr. Rogers said—The sanction of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India having been obtained to this Council proceeding with the two Abkari Bills, to the introduction of which I obtained the consent of the Council on Saturday last, I now beg to propose the first reading of both the Bills. One of them relates to projected reform in the system of administering the liquor revenue in the island of Bombay itself, and the other to similar reform in the Presidency as a whole, inclusive of Bombay. If my proposal to read the Bills a first time is agreed to by the Council, I shall proceed to ask for leave to nominate one Select Committee to enquire into and report on the advisability of proceeding quickly with that relating to Bombay alone or of withdrawing it and proceeding with that for the whole Presidency, inclusive of Bombay. I will now briefly explain to the Council what has led the Executive Government to desire the passing of these measures. In Bombay itself, the administration of the revenue from intoxicating liquors presents great complication and difficulty. It is only from the toddy which is plentifully produced in the island that the manufacture of spirit is permitted, distillation from Mowra berries and other ingredients having been prohibited many years ago, I believe, on account of the unpleasant, and probably unwholesome, smell arising from its waste water. The revenue derived from it is only indirectly levied on the spirit by means of a tree-tax on toddy-producing trees, part of the toddy drawn from which is of course used in its sweet or fermented state. Both toddy and toddy spirit can only be sold in shops licensed by the Commissioner of Police on payment of certain fees, the proceeds of which are credited to Municipal funds, while the tree-tax, the payment of which on a certain number of trees carries with it the right to distil toddy into spirit, goes to Imperial revenue. The stills in which this distillation is effected are scattered over the island in various directions, and are under no proper control. Such control it is of course desirable for the Collector to have, for the protection of the revenue, and to make sure that the law is not infringed, as well as to enable us to assimilate the systems of administration within and without the island, so as to prevent their clashing and injuring the revenue. The liquor made from toddy not being sufficient for the consumption of the island, other liquor prepared from Mowra berries and other ingredients is prepared at Oorun, Bhandoop, and Chimboor, and imported. This liquor, besides paying still-head duty, at present rates, of Re. 1-12 as. per gallon to Government, is liable to a town duty imposed by the Municipality of 4 annas, to which it has lately been raised from half that sum. The rate of Re. 1-12 as. was imposed last year, having been raised from Re. 1-4 as. As the one liquor competes with the other for sale in Bombay, it was necessary to raise the current rate of tree-tax also, in order to equalize the burden on both and allow them to compete on fair terms. The rate was accordingly increased from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 on cocoanut and brab trees, and the result was that both the liquor manufacturers of Oorun and those of Bombay struck, alleging in each case that it was impossible any longer to compete. The increase in the tree-tax was made on the best information the Collector could obtain. A committee was subsequently nominated to report on the subject, and was unable to advise as to what would be a fair equivalent of tree-tax to impose in relation to the still-head and town duty levied on Mowra liquor imported into the island. It has therefore become perfectly apparent that no competition on fair terms can be brought about except by introducing into Bombay itself in some form or other the system of levying a still-head duty on liquor made from toddy. It will probably be necessary also to bring the sale of toddy and spirit more under the control of the Collector, and it will be more consistent with our general Abkari system if the proceeds of the licensing of the shops becomes Imperial revenue. If this is done, the question of compensation to the Municipality for the consequent loss in its income will of course be duly considered. The powers it is proposed to confer on Abkaree officers in both the Bills will enable these measures of reform to be carried out, and by remedying the defective provisions of the existing laws—which will be found enumerated in the repealing clauses of the new Bills—in the matter of the control of the transport of liquor from one place to another will, it is hoped, enable us to check smuggling more effectually than is at present possible. The system of Abkari administration in the Presidency outside of Bombay varies in almost every collectorate, and in some places, as in Tanna, almost in every talooka. In some, the sudder distillery system is in force—*i.e.* where licensed shopkeepers manufacture liquor in enclosures under the supervision of Government officers, and pay a still-head duty on removing it for sale in their shops. In others, the right to manufacture and sell liquor in certain talookas or tracts of country is farmed out. The right to draw and sell toddy is in some places similarly farmed out, the juice being allowed to be sold only in certain licensed shops or to certain contractors for the manufacture of spirit. In others, the holders of trees paying a certain amount of tree-tax have the right to draw the toddy and make it into liquor, either to sell to the public in certain places, or to contractors holding licensed shops. Under this system, which is called the *outputtee*, the number of private stills scattered about the country is very large. They are under little or no control, and from providing cheap liquor, it might almost be said under every other tree in the country, tend no doubt greatly to encourage the vice of drunkenness which is frightfully prevalent especially in the coast talookas of the Tanna collectorate. It is the object of Government to check this by bringing the sale of toddy and the manufacture and sale of spirit more completely under control. It is intended to effect this by centralisation of stills in places watched over by Government Abkaree officers. This centralisation will enable us to extend the system of levying still-head duty on liquor, which to some extent will render liquor dearer and more difficult for those who indulge too freely to procure it and thus discourage the vice of drunkenness. Various provisions to effect these ends are contained in the Bills which I now propose shall be read a first time.

H. E. the President asked the meaning of the term *outputtee*.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said he did not exactly know. *Out* meant a plough, but he did not know how it was applied in this case. The term was only used in the Tanna collectorate.

The Hon. Mr. Bengallee—I have a few words to say regarding the second of these two Bills. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons which has been published, the hon. mover says one object of the Bill is the discouragement of the vice of drinking among the people; but on that point I think the Bill is very defective. I believe that one means of discouraging the vice of drinking spirits among the people is to encourage the use of the juice of the cocoanut tree in its pure state. This is something like what was done in England in encouraging the use of light wines in order to render the use of spirituous liquors less common. Toddy is a pleasant drink and is not injurious to health except in an advanced state of fermentation, and it does less harm than other spirits. It is largely used by the people, even with their food. The poor people in Guzerat, when they have no curry, often use toddy instead, and by its aid make a substantial dinner. All this being taken into account, I think the Legislature should do what they can to encourage the use of toddy in order to discourage the use of distilled spirits; and it seems to me that there will be more restrictions on the use of toddy under this Presidency Bill than have ever previously existed. I intend to vote for the first reading, but I trust that previous to its coming before the Council there will be some alteration made to provide a sure means of lessening the habit of drinking among the people.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that with regard to section V. of the Bombay City Bill, viz:—"No person shall draw juice from any cocoanut, brab, or date tree, except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license to be granted in this behalf by the Collector," he had been informed that there was another description of palm which was now growing a good deal in Bombay which yielded more spirit than any of the trees noticed in this section, and if that description of tree was omitted, the people would probably commence at once to cultivate and utilise it in order to get beyond the provisions of the Act. He would suggest that the 5th section should be made to read—"No person shall draw juice from any cocoanut, brab, date or other description of palm tree except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license to be granted in this behalf by the Collector."

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—In the present stage of the Bill I do not think it is requisite to go into details, but I may say generally that I approve of the terms of both the City Bill and the Bill for the whole of the Presidency. There are some minor points in the Bills which can be best considered when they are before the Select Committee, and I have no doubt the members of the Select Committee will discover what is already known to all Executive Government officers, that the various systems which now prevail in the different collectorates of the Presidency are such that, until some Bill of this description becomes the law of the land, it is impossible that the Government can realise that fair share of the revenue which in every civilized country is derived from the Abkaree duties. The Bill provides for rules which the Revenue Commissioners are presumed to draw up, and under which the provisions of the Bill will be brought into due operation; but such points I think can be better considered in Committee than at a sitting of the whole Council. With reference to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Bengallee as to the reduction of the vice of drinking spirituous liquors, I think that is not the main point which the Council have to consider. Of course the diminution of drunkenness is an object which attracts the attention of all Governments; but the main point, I presume in the introduction of these Bills is the due maintenance of the revenue to which the Government is entitled. With these remarks, I beg to support the first reading of these two Bills.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said that the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Bengallee tended simply to this effect, that the Government ought to discourage the vice of drinking by encouraging the use of ordinary toddy instead of distilled liquor. He proposed presently to ask leave of the Council to nominate Mr. Bengallee on the Select Committee, to consider these Bills, and if he could bring forward any measure whatever by which that happy result could be produced, he was sure that the Council would be happy to give it every consideration; but he could conceive nothing that could be put in law which could have that effect. It would be equivalent to passing a law in England to induce people to drink milk instead of milk punch. With regard to the Hon. Mr. Gibbs' remark that there was another kind of palm tree besides those descriptions mentioned in the Bill, there would of course be no objection to the Select Committee wording section V. so as to include all descriptions of trees; but he believed the tree Mr. Gibbs alluded to was the *Berlia Matova*, the white palm, which grew in the Konkan and other parts of the country, but which did not grow in Bombay itself.

The hon. mr. Gibbs said there were some trees of that description growing in Bombay.

The motion was then put to the Council, and the Bills were read a first time.

It was further resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, that the Bills should be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner (to whom the hon. mover proposed to hand over charge of the Bill), the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Col. Anderson, and the Hon. Mr. Bengallee, with instructions to report on the City Bill in a fortnight and on the general Presidency Bill in two months from this date.

RETIREMENT OF THE HON. MR. ROGERS.

Before the Council rose,

H. E. the President said—As this is the last meeting of the Council at which the Hon. Mr. Rogers will occupy his seat, I may venture to express on behalf of all honourable members present our sense of the great [illegible] which our deliberations have received from his experience and the support which the public interest have derived from his endeavours, and our regret that by the official order of things, we are about to be unavoidably deprived of his presence.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I thank your Excellency for the kind manner in which you have noticed my public services.

The Council then adjourned.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, JULY 2ND.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ATKINSON.)

MURDER ON THE BREACH CANDY VELLARD.

Runchordas Waljee and Petamber Jeena were charged with the murder of Pragjee Dhunjee committed on the Breach Candy Vellard on the evening of the 16th May last. The Advocate General and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. Smith, defended the first, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Gandibhoy, the second prisoner.

Mr. Inverarity applied that the prisoners be tried separately on the ground that there was evidence on the depositions which was admissible against one, but not admissible against the other prisoner, and *vice versa*.

The Advocate General rose to object, but

His Lordship said he had considered the point, and could not grant the application. A separate trial would occasion great difficulty.

The following gentlemen were, after several challenges, called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

W. Wells Esq.,—Foreman.

Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
T. H. Moore, Esq.
Cowasjee M. Limjee, Esq.
J. L. Madden, Esq.

Wasudev Pandurang, Esq.
F. W. Stevens, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Hurrichund Sadasewjee, Esq.

After the prisoners had been given in charge to the special jury, and after the rest of the jurors had left, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee asked to be excused from service on the ground that he was suffering from diarrhœa.

The Advocate General said the application came too late. The prisoners had been given in charge, and the trial would be vitiated.

Mr. Nusserwanjee's application could not therefore be acceded to. As the trial was likely to take more than a day, and the jurors were to be locked up at night, they were given some time at this stage of the proceedings to write notes to their friends.

A very good model of a reckla, (a bullock hackery,) in which the prisoners drove to the Vellard, was produced in Court.

The Advocate General, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case. The prisoners were charged with having, on Wednesday, the 16th May last, committed the murder of a man named Pragjee Dhunjee on the Breach Candy Vellard. He was a money collector in the employ of a native merchant named Munmohundas Ramjee; and on the evening of that day had gone out and collected from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,700 on account of his master. About 9 p. m. that evening, he was found lying on one of the seats on the vellard with his head nearly severed from his body, and without any portion of the money which he had with him. The jury would have no doubt that the man was murdered and robbed of the money; but the question for them to consider was whether the prisoners, or either of them, committed the murder. The first witness to be called for the prosecution was Babajee Ramjee, the driver of a hackery, who was accompanied by his cousin named Tookaram. Now, these two men would tell the jury that, on the afternoon of that day, while their hackery was standing at the Arthur Crawford Market stand, about 5 or 5-30 p. m., and while they were talking to each other, Runchordas came up, sat in the reckla, and told Babajee to drive him down to Barbhai Mohla. On reaching that street he ordered the reckla to be stopped; he got out and went into a gully. After an interval, the prisoners were seen coming out of the gully: they passed the reckla, and went into another gully, and were then lost to the view of the driver. After another interval, Runchordas came back alone to the reckla and invited Tookaram to accompany him in order to purchase sweetmeats and pan soparee at a shop in the neighbourhood. They returned with sweetmeats and pan soparee to the reckla, and they all three waited there about half an hour. The second prisoner and the deceased then came to the spot. The prisoners and the deceased sat inside the reckla, while Babajee and his cousin Tookaram sat outside. By desire of Runchordas the driver let down the purdah or screen; and the order was then given to drive them to Worlee. They passed through various streets, and coming out at Pydhonee, went through Bhendy Bazar, entered Haines Road at the foot of the Byculla Bridge, crossed the Flats, and then got into the old Worlee Road. On coming to the sluices, they found the road closed for repairs: and by Runchordas's order the reckla was driven back along the old Worlee Road until they came to where it cuts the Haines Road; and then by the Clerk Road they drove towards the Mahaluxmee chowkey. The hackery was stopped at a short distance from the chowkey, when the second prisoner got out and proceeded in the direction of the Mahaluxmee temple. Runchordas then gave the order for the hackery to be driven over the Breach Vellard, and after it had proceeded some little distance, it was stopped. The deceased and Runchordas got out, and the latter told the driver to drive further on towards Worlee and unyoke the bullocks, while he and the deceased were taking a walk. They were seen going back in the direction of the Mahaluxmee chowkey. The driver did as he was directed; the bullocks were unyoked about the middle of the vellard; and he and his cousin sat discussing the sweetmeats. After half an hour, Runchordas went up to where the reckla was in a hurry, the bullocks were yoked again; and he told the driver that there had been a *marra-marree*, *i. e.* a fight, and that he should drive fast. He took his seat in the reckla, and it was driven towards the Mahaluxmee chowkey. When they neared it, the driver and his cousin urged Runchordas to make a report of the fight to the police; but he told them not to do so until they overtook the men. The reckla was being driven along the Tardeo Road near a spinning mill, when the door of one of the lamps, which only was burning, fell open. Tookaram happened to turn round when he saw Runchordas's dhotur stained with blood. Tookaram informed his cousin of what he had seen and cried out "sepoy, sepoy." The first prisoner thereupon put his hand on his mouth. The driver took up the alarm; and a policeman came up from the Tardeo chowkey. Runchordas jumped out of the reckla and tried to run away, but was seized by the policeman. He then said there had been a fight on the vellard; that one of the men was lying down here; and that the other had run away. He was put into the hackery, which, with two policemen, and the driver and his cousin was driven back towards the vellard. On the road near the spinning mill, the driver saw the second prisoner coming from the direction of Mahaluxmee; and on his giving the policemen a hint, Petamber was instantly arrested with spots of blood on his angrika. He also was put into the reckla, and on his person being searched, a bundle was found, which was not then examined. Near the Mahaluxmee chowkey, they met the jemadar of the division who accompanied them to the spot on the vellard where the deceased's body was pointed out by the first prisoner. He was perfectly dead, and his head was nearly severed from his body. The nature of the wound would lead to the inference that death must have been instantaneous. Police officers were left in charge of the body and the rest of the party proceeded to the quarters of Mr. Crummey. On a closer examination, the clothes of both prisoners were found stained with blood. The bundle found with the second prisoner was examined and was found to contain Rs. 3,571. After that Mr. Crummey and others went to the spot on the vellard where the dead body was lying and examined it. At a short distance from the body was found a knife. When Petamber was taken up he had no shoes on. He had them on when he first entered the reckla. In answer to questions put to him, he made certain statements, in consequence of which the shoes were found in two different places on the Flats. These were, said the Advocate General, the facts of the case. He did not then intend to comment on them, but he proposed at the end of the case to notice the various points of the circumstantial evidence in the case. Suffice it to say that the evidence against the prisoners was of two classes. There was the direct evidence of the hackery driver and his cousin, which was important; and equally important was the circumstantial evidence of the finding of the currency notes with the second prisoner, three of which notes, namely two for Rs. 1,000 each and one for Rs. 500, were exactly the description of notes which the deceased had received from certain merchants. The knife which was found near the dead body, was it would be proved, purchased by the two prisoners that morning at the shop of a cutler in the market. Then, there was the statement made by the second prisoner, in consequence of which his shoes were found on the Flats.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Babajee Ramjee said—I am a reckla driver and reside in Khutter Gully in the market. I have known the prisoner Runchordas for about a year and a quarter. He is familiarly known by the name of "Kakoo." I remember Wednesday, the 16th May last, on which day I was at the Arthur Crawford Market stand with my reckla. My cousin Tookaram Sheoram was sitting with me in the reckla; and we were conversing. About 5 or 5-30 p. m., Runchordas came, sat in the reckla, and told me to drive him to Barbhai Mohla. I did so, my cousin accompanying us in the reckla. When we arrived in Barbhai Mohla, Runchordas got out and told me to take the reckla into the gully there. About a quarter of an hour after I had done so, Runchordas came back accompanied by Petamber, the second prisoner. They came talking together, passed my reckla, went higher up the gully, and then passed into another gully, and I lost sight of them. Five or ten minutes afterwards, Runchordas came alone to the reckla and asked my cousin Tookaram to go with him in order to purchase sweetmeats and pan soparee. They went and returned in a quarter of an hour with a basket containing sweetmeats, which Tookaram carried in his hand. Runchordas brought pan soparee in his hand. Both of them sat with me in the reckla. After half an hour, Tookaram wanted to go away, and I asked Runchordas where we were to go. He said we were to go to Worlee. I thereupon asked Tookaram to accompany me to Worlee. Runchordas told me to drive the reckla further up the gully and stop at the entrance of the street. The second prisoner and the deceased then came up and sat in the reckla. Runchordas told me to let down the purdah or screen; and I did so. The deceased and the two prisoners were sitting inside the reckla. Runchordas told me to drive on, and I did so. Tookaram sat with me on the outside. I drove through Mehmon Mohla, Mandavie Road, Nacoda Mohla, and coming to Poydhonee, drove through Bhendy Bazar to the Byculla Bridge. Then by the lower road by the side of the bridge, I drove towards Worlee. I found the road closed near the Worlee sluices. I turned back by order of the persons in the reckla and drove to the Mahaluxmee chowkey. There I was told to stop. The second prisoner got out and walked away in the direction of Mahaluxmee. The first prisoner, Runchordas, told me to drive down the vellard, when half way on the vellard, the deceased and the first prisoner got out of the reckla. The first prisoner took the pan soparee and said "we will take a walk. Do you drive ahead, unyoke the bullocks, and eat the sweetmeats that is in the reckla." They went towards Mahaluxmee, while I drove towards Worlee and unyoked the bullocks about half way on the vellard at the place where the road bends. About half an hour afterwards, the first prisoner came running, almost out of breath; and he said to me "yoke the bullocks quickly; the other two persons have struck me and ran away." He was very much excited. During the half hour which elapsed, I and Tookaram had been eating the sweetmeats. I and Tookaram yoked the bullocks in a hurry; the first prisoner got into the garry; and by his desire, I drove it very fast towards the Mahaluxmee chowkey. The lamp on the right hand side of my garry was burning, the other had gone out. At the Mahaluxmee chowkey, I and Tookaram told the first prisoner to make a report of his having been assaulted. The first prisoner answered "Don't tell the sepoys; we will overtake the men further on." I therefore drove the reckla at the same speed towards Tardeo. On our way near a spinning mill, the door of the right hand lamp fell open. Tookaram, who was sitting on the driving board behind me, turned round to see what the matter was. He then said to me "Babbis, there is blood upon his person; let us tell the sepoys, why does he not allow us to tell the sepoys?" Tookaram then cried out "sepoy, sepoy." The first prisoner then, put his hand up on Tookaram's mouth and pulling him down backwards, kicked him with his foot. On seeing that, I cried out very loudly "sepoy, sepoy." A sepoy came up running, when the prisoner jumped out of the reckla over the left side, and as he was going away, the sepoy seized him. We all went to the Tardeo chowkey, where there was another sepoy. In answer to the sepoys, the prisoner said there had been *marra-marree* (*i. e.* a fight) on the Worlee Vellard. I then said to the sepoys "There were three men, one of whom went towards Mahaluxmee, and two went to the vellard." We three and the two sepoys got into the garry and proceeded towards the Mahaluxmee chowkey. Near one of the Tardeo mills, I saw the second prisoner coming from the opposite direction. I pointed him out to one of the sepoys in the garry. He was arrested and placed in the garry. The sepoy searched his person, and I heard the ring of rupees. He had then no shoes on; but he had shoes on starting from Barbhai Mohla. I don't know if he had them on when he went towards Mahaluxmee. Before reaching the Mahaluxmee chowkey, we met the jemadar of the division. One of the sepoys got out of the garry and handed to the jemadar the bundle containing, I believe, money, which he had taken from the person of the second prisoner. The jemadar then got into the garry, which I drove over the vellard. When we got to a spot where a man was lying down, the first prisoner said "stop." Before he said that I had seen the man by the light of the carriage lamp. All of us got down; and found the man to be dead with a cut on his neck. I recognised him as the man who had accompanied the prisoners in our garry. His turban and a pair of shoes were lying near him. We afterwards went to the bungalow of Mr. Crummey. He took us back again to the vellard that evening.

Tookaram Sadasheo, the cousin of Babajee, the driver of the reckla, was next examined and corroborated his statements in material points. His cross-examination was not finished when the Court rose after 5 p.m.

At the rising of the Court, the foreman, on behalf of the two Hindoo jurymen, requested the Judge to allow them to go, in charge of responsible officers, to take their dinner at their respective houses. His Lordship said he was sorry he could not accede to the request, but that every facility would be afforded the Hindoo jurors at the hotel. The jury were conveyed to the Byculla Hotel for the night.

The Sessions were then adjourned till this (Tuesday) morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 28th instant.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 26th June, reporting that Mr. 1st class pilot Jones had been found drunk on board the mail steamer Sumatra on 22nd June, and incapable of piloting her to sea. As Mr. Jones has been previously cautioned and also punished for drunkenness, the Acting Deputy Conservator recommends that he be now dismissed the service. Resolution: Mr. Jones should be dismissed from the Pilot Service.

Read a letter from Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., dated 12th June, forwarding also some correspondence between themselves, the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, and the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, regarding the fee which should be charged by pilots for intercepting vessels outside the port limits at the request of consignees. Read report by acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 26th June, recommending that a fee of one-third the amount of inward and outward pilotage which would have been received had the vessel come into port, should be charged for the service referred to, and that the fee should be divided in the same manner as other pilotage receipts. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution: A uniform charge of Rs. 50 should be made for this service whenever rendered, and the amount should be dealt with in the same manner as all other pilotage receipts. But in the event of the vessel to which a letter is conveyed entering the port, then no special fee for the service should be charged.

Pilotage statement week to 26th June.

8 Vessels piloted into Harbour.
10 ,, out of ,,
2 ,, transported.
1 ,, attended to.

A REBELLION IN MUSCAT.

MUSCAT, JUNE 21.

GRAVE and serious complications have arisen since the date of my last letter. The rebels, numbering 1,700, marched and occupied Muttrah, headed by the fanatical faction known here as Metowas, after plundering and burning unprotected portions of the town. The forts and towers on the heights around Muttrah held out for His Highness Syud Toorkee. Whenever the rebels could be discerned the guns of these embattlements poured round shot into them. Previous to its occupation, all the British subjects with their valuables has been removed from Muttrah, and all warehouses and godowns containing merchandize placarded as being the property of British subjects; but little or no respect was given to this by the rebels. After the occupation of Muttrah Syud Ibrahim bin Kais was invited to join the rebels who had resolved on dethroning His Highness Syud Toorkee. The rebels have for their Commander-in-Chief Saila bin Ally. Syud Ibrahim is a scion of an off-shoot of the reigning family and a brother of Syud Azan, of whom His Highness Syud Toorkee slew when investing Muscat. On Syud Ibrahim joining the rebels they marched on Muscat and invested it on the land side, causing serious anxiety to His Highness Syud Toorkee, who had hastily to quit his place and occupy the fortress known as Meraine in a most commanding position. It was owing to the garrison of Muscat being so very small that His Highness was compelled to take this step. He was, nevertheless, resolved to fight to the death for his kingdom, which he was convinced was in jeopardy. All British subjects in Muscat were now removed to the shipping in the harbour with their valuables, and every preparation that time and circumstances would allow of was made to prevent the rebels occupying Muscat. Their depredations in Muttrah, and their wanton acts of murder and cruelty had convinced British officials that neither life nor property would be respected, and Colonel Miles and Mr. Robertson, the newly-appointed Consul, determined on assisting His Highness the Sultan against his rebellious subjects. H. M. S. Teazer, which had been cruizing off Ras-el-Head, and for which more than one express had been despatched, hove in sight on the afternoon of the day on which the rebels invested Muscat. It was generally known that the rebels would march to the assault as soon as the moon set, and as they were seen taking up their position preparatory to the attack, H. M. S. Teazer shelled the several positions, and continued her fire throughout the night. The officials took up their quarters at the Residency, and with a file of seven marines, they were prepared should circumstances necessitate it to hold out. Twice during the night the rebels, headed by Syud Ibrahim, advanced to the attack, and on both occasions the brave Wahabee soldiery of His Highness behaved admirably; the fortresses and towers ably seconded their efforts. At daylight the rebels were found to have removed beyond range of the guns. The day passed quietly, until nightfall, when the rebels were observed approaching the town by the several passes and taking up positions. They were out of range of the guns, but it was evident a second attempt would be made during the night to occupy the town. Signals from towers very soon after warned the daring Wahabee soldiery in the town that the enemy were approaching, when the fortresses and H. M. S. Teazer again opened fire on them. This night was one of ceaseless anxiety to all in Muscat, for it was evident the garrison was opposed to terrible odds. The houses outside the town, as on the previous night, were given to the flames, and the lurid glare served to protect the garrison against a surprise. Twice during the night a brisk fire of musketry apprized us of an attack, but morning once again brought peace and quietness to the beleaguered garrison now somewhat exhausted. A third night was passed with similar misgiving on the part on the non-combatants, but the guns of the Teazer belched forth throughout the night a reassurance, and those terrible messengers of war (war rockets) traversed the sky and warned the enemy of the fearful lesson they were able to read them should they dare approach, and how well prepared we were for defence. The previous day the Teazer, with H. M.'s Consul on board, visited Muttrah, and on the requisition of His Highness razed several buildings the rebels had occupied to the ground, killing seven of them—which shell all around proclaimed us victors. They no doubt convinced of our determination to protect His Highness, and of our ability to do so, retreated into the interior, and are now treating for peace.

It is well-known what an effeminate race the Banians are. Their timid natures exaggerated the dangers of their position as British subjects and served but to enhance the difficulties with which the Consul (Mr. Robertson) had to cope. It was at one time in contemplation by them to send a special telegram to the Government of India to detain Colonel Miles until matters assumed a less troubled aspect, and I believe His Highness the Sultan favoured their view. Finding, however, Mr. Robertson so ably coping with the difficulties besetting his new position confidence was restored, and the panic which was on the point of finding vent in a prayer to the Government of India subsided. It is due to Colonel Miles whose departure on furlough to recruit his shattered health, occasioned by long residence in the most unhealthy climates, has been viewed with regret, to state that he has won the esteem of all classes, and this in a mixed mercantile community, like that of Muscat, is no small tribute to the worth of an officer. The general regret expressed at his departure, and the confidence his presence has served to establish on every occasion on which Muscat has been in trouble, speak volumes for his popularity. The deep interest he has always taken in the safety of those entrusted to his charge, British subjects resident in Muscat and its environs, are fully sensible, knowing him to be always alive to the responsibilities of his office. Subjects of all grades and classes view his departure from Muscat just now with the utmost concern.

Great praise is due to Captain Wodehouse, officers, and men of H. M. S. Teazer for their accurate firing. They were working under difficulties being short-handed as two of their boats were away at Ras-el-Head cruizing for slavers. Two officers and about twenty-four men from a craft of the Teazer's size is not joke.—*Times of India.*

THE DACCA DEFAMATION CASE.

WE are surprised to hear that in connection with the defamation case which Babu Hari Mohun Ganguli, the Gymnastic Teacher, brought against Mr. Stack, a Professor of the Dacca College, the former has been suspended pending the receipt of orders from the Government. Our readers may remember that Babu Hari Mohun once used Mr. Archibald's bicycle and slightly damaged it without knowing that he did so. Next evening when Mr. Archibald asked him to have the bicycle repaired as he said he had damaged it, Babu Hari Mohun consented. Mr. Stack who was with Mr. Archibald volunteered his services and was fluent in calling names, according to the plaintiff's version.

After the case was filed Mr. Ewbank, the Principal of the College, called Hari Mohun and asked him to relate the circumstances, which he did. Mr. Stack also gave his version; and Mr. Ewbank called Babu Ashini Kumar Bose, B. A., who was present at the time and heard circumstances from him. This, however, corroborated the plaintiff's version. Mr. Ewbank then told Babu Hari Mohun to withdraw the case, but Mr. Stack not agreeing to apologize and pay costs no compromise was effected. Matters went on in the usual way till the college reopened after the summer vacation. Mr. Peacock, the Officiating Commissioner, then sent for Hari Mohun, and told him to withdraw his case unconditionally. H[illegible] pressed, consented to withdraw his [illegible] costs only. But [illegible] dropped. H[illegible] Wednesday last [illegible] found him [illegible] went [illegible] of the [illegible] speak [illegible]

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CALCUTTA POLICE COURT, June 28

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(Before F. J. Marsden, Esq.)

Babu Prankristo Bose, late cashier in the Custom House, who had absconded in 1868 with a sum of Rs. 140,000, having been arrested and brought down from Jhelum, under a warrant issued by Mr. J. H. A. Branson, the then Magistrate, on the information of Mr. Crawford, Collector of Customs, was arraigned this day.

Mr. Hume, who prosecuted, informed His Worship that there were several charges against the prisoner, but he would only go into one of them to-day, the one having reference to three bills of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,288-5, which sum was not accounted for by him.

The following witnesses were examined in support of the charge:—

John Dalrymple McLean said—I am Officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta. In February 1868, I was Officiating Deputy Collector in the same office. I know the prisoner. His name is Prankisto Bose. He has a beard now, but had none then. I am, however, sure of his identity. In February 1868 he was cashier in the Custom House. The whole of the money transactions, bills, &c., passed through his hands. The collection of the bills was made through him. He collected them through his subordinates. He or his deputy, Kisto Charn, gave receipts for the marine bills given to him for collection. Prisoner had the keys of the treasure chest. The Assistant Collector had duplicate keys of it. The Assistant Collector was the only person who could get at the treasure chest at night. Prisoner did not come to office on the morning of the 21st, and never made his appearance in the office afterwards. He was absent without leave. I next saw him in custody. Mr. Crawford (who has now retired from the service) was Collector in 1868. I know the signature to his deposition. It is Mr. Crawford's.

To Prisoner—According to the records of the office, I believe you did, on the 21st February 1868, send in a letter offering to resign. I cannot speak to this of my own knowledge.

The further hearing of the case was after this adjourned till Wednesday next, prisoner being in the meanwhile remanded to Jail.

COURTS MARTIAL.

It is a strange thing that courts martial in India scarcely ever occur without a scandal being created by the gross ignorance of law displayed, and by utter neglect of the commonest military regulations on the subject. In India, where a highly-paid Judge Advocate is maintained for every circle, if not division, it seems impossible to get a trial of any importance properly conducted. Bombay seems to be particularly well up in the art of 'how not to do it.' We had an example, not long ago, in the case of Major Moray who was tried on a charge of making a deliberate wilful false statement, yet the persons who framed the charge did not consider that this amounted to "scandalous conduct, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," inasmuch as they tried him under Article of War 105, for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." We, in our ignorance, should have thought that if any crime were scandalously unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, it would be in plain Saxon, the telling of a lie. Not so the Bombay authorities. This officer was acquitted, and, as the court declined to alter their verdict on revision, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency published the fact that he did not agree with the finding of the court, and, notwithstanding the acquittal, deprived Major Moray of his appointment.

We now have another example of mismanagement, if not worse, in the case of the trial, by district court martial of Sergeant Miller on a charge of having written a libellous letter to the *Standard* newspaper, casting scandalous reflections on the officer commanding the 2nd battalion 19th Regiment. It seems that there were only two witnesses for the prosecution, one of whom would only swear that he "*thought*" the letter was in the prisoner's handwriting, and the other swore that he did "*not*" think it was so. The prisoner declares that he did not write or send the letter, and calls no witnesses for his defence. Now, surely the veriest tyro in military law must know that where there are no witnesses for the defence, the prosecutor is not allowed a reply, but sums up the evidence for the prosecution *before* the defence. Yet if the newspaper reports are to be credited, we find Captain Murray, the prosecutor, asking for "two clear days at the least" *to prepare a reply which he had no right to make at all!* A glance at the Queen's Regulations, Appendix A, 11, would have shown him this, and in these days of Garrison Instruction we are surprised that a station Staff Officer should know no better, and a court of seven members, of whom three were field officers, make no objection, but adjourn from May 21st to May 25th, to enable him to prepare an illegal address! It is, therefore, with no little satisfaction that we learn that, though the prisoner was convicted, the proceedings have been quashed on the ground of the illegality we have pointed out, and that the papers are being sent to H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.—*Statesman.*

SPIRILLA IN TROPICAL FEVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LANCET."

Sir,—I beg to announce that in the blood of individuals who are attacked with fever at the present time in Bombay, there may often be found numerous and active spirilla. Commonly, but not quite invariably, the presence of these minute organisms is limited to the periods of high temperature, and in my experience hitherto the spirillum may always be found in those fevers which present a clear tendency to relapse, after an interval longer than any yet recognised amongst intermittents so-called. From a number of instances, however, which have come before me, and of which I possess full notes, it is already evident that also in types of fever which ordinarily would be termed "remittent," or possibly "intermittent" (for intermediate grades are many), the blood may sometimes be found to contain the spirilla filaments. The latter here closely resemble those alluded to by Dr. B. Sanderson in his summary on European relapsing fever, printed in the Health Reports of the Privy Council (New Series No. iii., London, 1874), and I may add that further inquiries are now in hand regarding the import of this new observation.—I am, &c.,

H. VANDYKE CARTER, M.D.

Bombay, May 14, 1877.

A LITIGIOUS SPIRIT.

From Mr. Justice Innes' drama, "Redivivа," we quote the following passages about the litigious spirit of the people of India:—

2nd Vision. *Enter two Travellers and servants.*

1st Traveller—Well then what happens is this. He has got my property except a small portion of it which is still in my posession.

2nd Traveller—And you are going to law with him.

1st Traveller—That I dare not to do.

2nd Traveller—How so?

1st Traveller—On account of the expense. And indeed it would necessitate my parting with the property still left me. Its value to me cannot be measured in money as it is our ancestral land, and has been in our family many hundreds of years. To raise money for the oppressive stamp duties I should have to mortgage it heavily. I might lose my suit and then I could not redeem the mortgage. Thus our land might be lost for ever.

2nd Traveller—How is this tax justified?

1st Traveller—They say that the people are litigious, and that litigation being so pleasant an amusement may well be paid for.

2nd Traveller—What is it to be litigious?

1st Traveller—To be litigious is as far as I can understand to be sensitive as to the violation of one's rights, and to be ready to vindicate them in a legal manner. Surely this should not be considered objectionable.

2nd Traveller—I should have thought not I suppose all men who are not oppressed, or kept in ignorance of their rights, or prevented by oppressive laws or by oppressive law expenses from maintaining their rights would be what is called litigious.

1st Traveller—Then this being litigious is the natural and proper state of a man of free and independent character, who yet acknowledges the supremacy of the law and forbears to take the law into his own hands.

2nd Traveller—That is precisely my view. Then the administration of justice being a public matter, the expenses ought to be charged to the public generally, care being taken to provide a penalty for the occasional display of fraud or vindictiveness.

1st Traveller—It might be more than occasional. But as things are now, justice is, one may say, to a great extent stamped out.

2nd Traveller—Then what do you propose to do?

1st Traveller—I am not going to remain here. I go to join several of my friends. We must wait for the better times that are said to be coming.

2nd Traveller—And yet the Courts are pure or purer than they were in old times. Justice is also administered in a more ordered manner, and more scientifically.

1st Traveller—In most cases substantial justice is attainable without science. But order and science are advantages not to be despised and I do not undervalue them. My view is that justice is now so expensive as to be practically unattainable.

Servant of 1st Traveller—Much more expensive than when the judges of the country took presents.—I know one such who was accessible to all comers, and used to take the money with his own blessed hands, and give judgment accordingly; but as for the present judges you have to pay their servants all the same; but God only knows which way judgment will be given.

1st Traveller—Be quiet, sir. In such matters as this there is no room for complaint.

THE WIVES OF BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

(Globe.)

Titles of honour are generally believed to be more fascinating to women than to men. Anyhow, it has long been the masculine humour to affect a philosophic disdain for heraldic flatteries. At the same time these philosophers have seldom been reluctant to accept titular distinctions out of a chivalric care for the foibles and wishes of their woman-kind. "For this divulged and almost prostituted title of knighthood," Francis Bacon wrote in 1603 to Cecil, "I could, without charge by your honour's mean, be content to have it, both because of this late disgrace, and because I have three new knights in my mess in Gray's Inn Commons, and because I have found out an alderman's daughter, a handsome maiden, to my liking." When Dudley North, the well-remembered sheriff of London in Charles the Second's time, married Lady Gunning, a civic knight's widow, he accepted knighthood for reasons precisely stated by his brother and biographer. "Mr. North," says Roger North, "received the honour of knighthood, which he would have declined, saving for two reasons—one was usage of the City, which the magistrates are commonly delighted with, and pay willing for that Court compliment; and his not embracing it had been taken ill of him. The other reason was that his wife might not be styled the Lady Gunning—which separation even of names he chose to avoid." It might have been imagined that, on marrying the son of a baron, whose rank by birth gave her precedence before the wives of baronets, Lady Gunning would have gladly relinquished that title and name for the nobler name and higher style accruing to her from her second marriage. That she felt otherwise is not creditable to her taste. From the tone, however, in which the biographer speaks of the affair, it is obvious that he saw nothing reprehensible in the lady's choice, but regarded it as a matter of course. The passage shows conclusively that in Charles the Second's London it was usual for a knight's widow to retain her title and his name on giving herself to a man of inferior degree, [illegible] antiquity of the usage is creditable. Perhaps one [illegible] be justified in saying as much for the [illegible] At present, it cannot be questioned [illegible] [illegible] to app[illegible] and the gentle- [illegible] age, clings to [illegible] baronet who [illegible] wever is [illegible] kind [illegible] nce, [illegible] widow who retains her title and first husband's name in second wedlock, society approves the conduct of the ennobled widow who does precisely the same thing. No woman is ever asked to relinquish on a second marriage the nobility acquired by previous matrimony. But the world has an unsteady and divided opinion that on taking a second husband a woman should surrender all the mere dignity short of noble rank that came to her from her first nuptials. And whilst society has an imperfectly settled mind on this nice point, women are seen taking now the one and now the other of the two courses: When one of the greatest scholars and academic chieftains of the nineteenth century raised to his high social level the widow of a not important baronet, she wished to be addressed as Lady A—— rather than be known as Mrs. W——. On the other hand, a gentlewoman who has recently given herself to another chieftain of letters and science is content that society should know her only as Mrs. H——, and forget that she was once Lady J——. Though opinions may differ respecting the several courses taken by these excellent gentlewomen, no one questions that each was at perfect liberty to please herself on the purely personal point. One may, however, refer to their cases as evidence of the divided sentiment of good society on a question of manners and taste. Women being legally free to do their own pleasure in this matter, and it being obvious that social courtesy would respect their wishes on the subject, it would, perhaps, be well that, taking a third course in case of her marriage to an undignified person, every widow of a baronet or knight should retain her title, but take her living husband's surname.

THE LIFE A CITY LOAFER LEADS.

The loafer gets up at early morning, and betakes himself to a bazar—it does not signify which. They are nearly all happy hunting-grounds for him. There he meets with soft-hearted people (he knows them, this rascal, at a glance). His tale is varied according to circumstances, but, as a rule, sets forth that he was employed at Jubbulpore quite recently; of course on the Railway there. He was discharged, poor fellow, on account of "reduction of establishment," and having had a severe attack of illness has just been dismissed from hospital. Having a soul above living on charity, he does not wish to resort to the Alms House, and could he only scrape together as much money as would take him to Jumalpore, he would at once obtain employment. Aye, could he! His tale, with occasional variations, is got up for the behoof of the *male* portion of his victims and is generally successful. With the females upon whom he bestows his attentions, his tale is told shortly, sharply, and incisively, and not to say occasionally gruffly; and the women, gradually becoming frightened, gladly divest themselves of their loose coppers to be rid of him. Having permeated the bazar, he adjourns to the coffee-shop, and sumptuously breakfasts on part of the proceeds he has realized. That meal over, he makes his way to his roosting-place wherever that may be, lingering by the way at a *raki-down* or grogshop to refresh his inner man. Reaching his domicile, he sleeps till 8 P. M. Then he arises like a giant refreshed, and betakes himself to the lee-side of the Ochterlony Monument. Arrived there, he finds that *khansamahs* of various gentlemen are returning across the Maidan, with the "balance" of their masters' tiffins for disposal. Investing a few pice, our loafing genius partakes of the same fare of which perhaps a judge of the High Court had a share not very long ago. Then our friend smokes and dozes till the cool of the evening, when he starts again to conclude the operations of the day. He threads his way to Chandney Choke, where he meets, and pesters, many women unattended, who are doing a little shopping, and who are glad to get rid of the impudent importunities by which he has been studious to make himself dreaded, and again they disburse their small silver coins to be rid of the vagabond. The great secret of the fellow's success in thus levying "blackmail," lies in the dread of calling the police, and the trouble, expense, &c., of having him convicted. This by the way. The loafer finally wends his way home, having been more or less successful in obtaining contributions. Guaging his thirst by his success, suppose him to be in a position to become the owner of a bottle of white rum, he makes it last—fine drawing—till sleep overtakes him.

And here comes the moral. As somnolency gently laps him in its embrace, the loafer is thankful that he can sleep without a thought of having run the risk of being reprimanded for work left undone, or improperly performed. Consolation the first. He thinks himself the most independent man in the whole world, which is consolation the second; the climax being reached by his having no dread of threatened dismissal, or losing his employment for neglect, carelessness, or intemperance! W.

—*Indian Daily News.*

LIGHT VERSUS TORPEDOES.

(Times.)

At a lecture upon Torpedo Defence delivered at the Royal United Service Institution in 1866 the following observation was made by way of preface:—

"Henceforth the torpedo is entitled to rank as one of the most terrible and deadly weapons of warfare that exists and one that science permits to be accurately and surely manipulated, and which in the hands of the naval and military engineer, when properly constructed and placed, will constitute a defence against which both rifled guns and ironclads are powerless for attack."

About the date referred to the first practical results of these deadly engines of warfare had been realized. To quote the report of the United States' Naval Secretary in 1865, "the only vessels lost by the United States Government were destroyed by torpedoes, which, always formidable in harbours and internal waters, have proved more destructive to our naval vessels than all other means combined." Until the internecine struggle between the Northern and Southern States of America the value of this modern weapon of destruction was absolutely unknown. During the Crimean war in 1854 torpedoes were employed by the Russians in the Baltic against the British Fleet, but with no effect. The Austrians also in 1859 organized a system of torpedo defence at the time of the threatened attack upon Venice by the French. The armistice that followed led to the removal of the mines before their destructive power was ascertained. With the exception, therefore, of the employment of the torpedo by the Confederate States of America in the Civil War of 1862-4 it has remained in abeyance in actual warfare until the present Russo-Turkish War, and everything that may throw light upon its destructive effects, that may tell us of the possible effects of the torpedo on a naval force, of whatever kind, is eagerly seized upon. For many years the attention of Governments has been directed towards the perfect development of this engine of defence and attack, and a very great advance has been made upon the more primitive system employed in the American campaign. But it must not be forgotten that the destructive effects of the torpedo when employed against ships in that war first arrested the attention of Europe. Naval officers from the various Powers came over to England to study the system at that time developed by Holmes and Maury. The seed then sown has now fructified into an elaborate science, as will doubtless be exemplified in the mode of defence and attack by torpedoes carried out in the present war. One, therefore, of the most important naval problems now to be solved is, how are our ironclads and ships to be protected against the insidious attack of this submarine monster?

The comparative cheapness of the torpedoes permits of large numbers being employed for the defence of shallow waters and harbour and river approaches; and as they may be rapidly laid, a defence by means of ground torpedoes can be organized in a few hours. One single ground torpedo in 1864 defended the James river for 13 months and sufficed to frustrate the intended advances of the Federal fleet. When the vast sums expended by this country annually upon her ironclads and gunboats are considered, it is most unsatisfactory to think that at any moment contact with one of these missiles might send any one of our ships to the bottom, and it has become very necessary that effective means should be devised to enable our ships to withstand or avoid the attack. Torpedo warfare consists of two systems—shallow water mines laid down for defence upon the ground in depths varying from three to 40 fathoms, and the torpedo launch and locomotive mine for deep sea attack. It is comparatively easy with modern appliances to avoid injury by contact with ground defence torpedoes, but not so with the deep sea locomotive mine. The latter is generally planned so as to be launched by skilled engineers under cover of darkness, and, without some special means of detecting its approach, may prove destructive to the most powerful monitor yet afloat. Many engineers and men of science have devoted all their energies to determine some effective means of disclosing the manœuvres of the attack and preventing it being effective.

The recent suggestion of employing a flexible wire rope netting, surrounding the submerged portion of the vessel's hull, as a shield to ward off the attack by recoil, can only be regarded as a cumbersome appendage likely to interfere with the speed of the vessel, and at best only a partial defence. Increased velocity in the locomotive mine may render any such precautions unavailing. It becomes, therefore, only a recurrence of the struggle for supremacy that has so long existed between the penetrating powers of rifled guns against the penetrability of armour-clad ships. The employment of a flotilla of gunboats to surround the ironclad, another suggestion, would be found in actual warfare to be an expensive encumbrance, impeding the fighting capacity of the ship, rather than a safeguard. When it is established that no gun torpedo can be effectively launched to insure impact within moderate shot range, and that no torpedo launch can act with effect except it absolutely approaches the vessel within striking distance, neither can any torpedo be affixed or placed near a ship except the forlorn hope actually approach the vessel.

The most valuable means of defence, and the one to which special attention should be directed is that of illumination. Light of sufficient power to disclose any object attempting to enter a cordon of illumination round a ship, the ship itself remaining in darkness, is at once the simplest and most effective precaution that can be devised against night attack. The employment of the electric light or of the ordinary modes for this purpose is impossible. Yet if a sufficient and persistent illumination can be maintained at a given distance from a ship no torpedo launch or boat would venture to approach it. The launch would be doomed for destruction, being a mark out for the gunner, and if it can be prevented from approaching within the range necessary for the launching and effective impact of the Whitehead or other similar torpedo those missiles would become comparatively valueless.

Within the last few weeks a very important advance has been made towards solving this problem of illumination at sea by an adaptation of what is known as the Holmes' distress signal, in the form of a shot, for illuminating purposes, to be fired from mortars at ranges varying from 500 to 2,500 yards. These signals possess the remarkable property of emitting a very powerful white light the moment they come into contact with the water, and when once ignited are absolutely inextinguishable by either wind or water, and burn with a persistency that is almost incredible, 30 or 40 minutes being an average duration. The shot containing this light is constructed so as to be buoyant upon the water, and, at the same time, with sufficient rigidity of form to withstand the concussion of the powder. Upon striking the water at the required range, the shot, floating up to the surface, immediately bursts into a brilliant flame, with great illuminating power. Some half-dozens of these shots fired from an ironclad or gunboat would effectually surround her with an impassable cordon of light at any required range, and by such a device, while the vessel herself would remain in darkness, the enemy's movements of attack would become plainly discernible and any attempt to break through the illuminated zone of light be at once detected, however dark the night.

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Poona......Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad......Refreshment Room
Secunderabad......Cursetjee and Co.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London

JOHN MOIR & SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.

Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.

Factories: London and Aberdeen.

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J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA. PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

Wholesale of VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIALLY WELL FIT UP LOOMS AND ALL WEAVING MACHINERY are made by

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,
BLACKBURN,

the only house in England, who carry on the trades of Ironfoundry, Engineering, Loom-making, Shuttle Picker and Bobbin Manufacturing, &c., and with warehouse fit up with all kinds of Mill Stores.

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ARCHITECTURAL, ARTISTIC, AND SANITARY,

For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Front; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms, Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; Garden Entrances; Garden Screens; Boathouses, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c.

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Illustrated Catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.,
Glasgow.

All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or References to a Firm in England.

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.
IMPORTANT ARTICLES.
TO ALL MILL AND SHIP OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM POWER.

FOR external coating Marine and Stationery Boilers, Steam Pipes, Cylinders, &c., &c., with THE EAGLE NON-CONDUCTING COMPANY'S PATENT CEMENT.

Sole Agent for Bombay,
J. NEWELL,
Mazagon.

Certificate.—This is to certify that I have tried the Eagle Non-Conducting Cement on our boilers, and have found saving in fuel about 10 per cent. Temperature of the boilers is greatly reduced. IT IS SOUND AND FREE FROM CRACKING.

(Signed) NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent to the Nursey S. and W. Company, Ld.

For further particulars, please apply to Mr. DOSSABHAI RUSTOMJEE, 26, Old Sonapoor Lane, Chundunwady.

P. S.—Also, Rahtjen's Patent Composition for Ships' bottoms gives many advantages, viz., dries quicker than any other paint, and enables three coats to be given in one day, gain in speed, less frequent docking, saving time and expense, thorough protection against rust, grass and barnacles, easily and inexpensively applied. Apply as above.

THE CELEBRATED FOOD SOLVENT.

DR. FARR'S LIME JUICE & PEPSINE,
A PERFECT REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH DISORDERS
ALSO FOR
HEARTBURN, SPASMS, GOUT, &c.

TESTIMONIAL.

2 Rosslyn Terrace, Hampstead, London, 20th September 1876.

My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine, in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
CHARLES J. F. RENTON,
Surgeon,
Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H. M. Ship Dreadnought.

To be had of all Wholesale and retail Chemists throughout the World. Sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d., 4s 6d, and 11s. Sold Proprietors and Manufacturers, ROYLE & Co., 67 Barbican London, E.C.

Agents:—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN and PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious agents are a sure cure for diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY and LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN and KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. Bombay; Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 89, Pire Market near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparialla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co., Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

FRENCH HOUSE.
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

READY MADE DRESSES.

READY MADE COSTUMES.

READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend:—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ....Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING or HUNTING WATCH..................Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless..................from Rs. 90 to 180
" " enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless .... " 250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches.................. 200
" second independent Watches.................. 250
" repeaters of every description ....from 350 to 800
" Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar " 1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch ....Rs. 25
" " Hunting " 26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM " S. M. gilt frames.
" " " marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .... " 350
Do. " Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .... " 330
Do. " Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. .... " 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance.......... " 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting ....Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance..........Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... " 65 to " 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches .... " 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..........Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters .... " 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches .... " 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... 550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

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ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED,
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COMPLETE POLICIES.

ANNUAL PREMIUM, ceasing after a limited number of payments, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death, whenever it may happen.

Age next Birthday.	5 Annual Payments. Promissory Notes for Rs. 200.	10 Annual Payments Promissory Note for Rs 100.	12 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 83-5-4	15 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 66-10-8.
20	90 14 5	53 1 8	46 12 10	41 6 5
25	95 6 5	55 12 10	49 8 0	44 1 8
30	100 12 10	59 6 5	53 1 8	46 12 10
35	106 3 3	63 0 0	56 11 3	49 8 0
40	114 4 15	68 6 5	61 3 3	54 0 0
45	122 6 5	73 12 10	66 9 8	59 6 3
50	132 4 10	81 0 0	72 14 5	65 11 5

EXAMPLE.

A person aged 25 next birthday may, by paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 55-12-10 for 10 years, or of Rs. 44-1-8 for 15 years, secure Rs. 1,000 to his Heirs at his decease. After which periods the Assured is exempted from further payments. The sums assured are paid, should death occur even immediately after payment of the first Premium, and in that event further payments of premium would of course cease.

NOTICES.

For Sale.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

MACHINERY.—Now on view at the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England, consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c.

An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. Robey and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may by obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL RS. 9,00,000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

Directors.

JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

Bankers:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Solicitor:
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Secretaries and Managers:
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit-money will be returned to each applicant in full

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, 1 th May, 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits.		Without Pofits.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	2[illegible] 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 1 4
30	31 9 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1
40	39 3 4	40	35 7
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the clos of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by station age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from he date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

30, Meadow Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... "	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin.......... "	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... "	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, [illegible] prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Established 1869.

HEAD OFFICE:—Meerut. | BRANCH OFFICE:—Bombay.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are Annually *Investigated by an* Independent Actuary.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Re. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants* participating at each *Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

The First Quinquennial Investigation took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the Ascertained Surplus 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of Forty per cent. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P.	[cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40	per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 0	22 8 0=32	"
1872 March ..	1000	41 1 0	31 3 [illegible]	9 13 7=24	"

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 16th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

Agents at Bombay:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
3, Dean Lane, Fort.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.